The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 162 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY'S MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th	[illegible]	[illegible]	3000	
18th	[illegible]lsette	[illegible]	6000 Woldavia	10000
25th	[illegible]rsia	[illegible]	8000	
1st Aug.	[illegible]isette	[illegible]	6000 Medina	12500
8th	[illegible]lsette	[illegible]	6000 Mongolia	10000
15th	[illegible]lsette	[illegible]	8000	
22nd	India	[illegible]	8000	
29th	Salsette	Egypt*	6000	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	[illegible]	8000	
12th	China	[illegible]	8000 Malwa	11000
19th	Himalaya	[illegible]	7000	
26th	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	[illegible]	8000	
10th	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Maloja	12500
17th	Caledonia	[illegible]	8000	
24	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Mooltan	10000
31st	Marmora	[illegible]	10500	
7th Nov.	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Macedonia	10500
14th	Arabia	[illegible]	8000	
21st	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Moldavia	10000
28th	Malwa	[illegible]	11000	
5th Dec.	China	[illegible]	8000 Medina	12500
12th	Persia	[illegible]	8000	
19th	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Mongolia	10000
26th	Kaisar-i-Hind	[illegible]	11400	

*This vessel will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	To	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia	[illegible]	8,000	
27th	Marmora	[illegible]	10500	
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	[illegible]	11400	
13th	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Macedonia	10500
20th	Mantua	[illegible]	11000	
27th	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Moldavia	10000
31st	China*	[illegible]	8000	
3rd April	Arabia	[illegible]	8000	
10th	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Medina	12500
17th	Malwa	[illegible]	11000	
24th	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Molgolia	10000
28th	India*	[illegible]	8000	
1st May	Caledonia	[illegible]	8000	
8th	Salsette	[illegible]	6000 Morea	11000
15th	Kaisar-i-Hind	[illegible]	11400	

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail Steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
the Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	3rd July	14th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Nishimura	6126	4th ,,	14th ,,
Saigon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	16th ,,	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murase	4065	6th Aug.	21st ,,
Rosen Maru	T. Terada	3735	23rd ,,	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal
Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Due Bombay about.
Cityof Marseille A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	..
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	..	16th Feb.
City of Poona .. A&C	7474	3rd March.	..
City of Paris .. A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th Mar.
City of Lahore .. A&C	6947	24th ,,	..
Trafford Hall .. A	5321	..	29th Mar.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st ,,	..
City of Nagpur .. A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apr.
A New Steamer.. A&C		21st ,,	..
City of Benares .. A&C	6984	..	27th Apr.
City of Marseilles.. A&C	8250	8th May	16th May.
City of Poona .. A&C	7474	7th June	..

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd class

Fares.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
291 Agents

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
VARELA, 4,5000. Thur. 9th July about 10 p.m. Direct.
LINGA 2185, Fri. 10th July *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "VARELA" 4,500 tons on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons on Thursday the 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA 3305	Friday	10th July
†PENTAKOTA 3418	Thursday	23rd July
*PURNEA 3306	,,	6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA ...3413 ...	,,	20th Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

9th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	937
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

3—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs.3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRECEDENT — PIANO.

If you are considering the selection of the Highest **MUSICAL VALUE** in a pianoforte that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best in pianos, that are specially built for the Indian climate. Pianos so built and endowed with those qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

SEQUEL — QUALITY.

The Sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India, is a **READY EXCHANGEABLE VALUE ALWAYS.** This is a point for very great consideration—nay of utmost importance to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the names of either **BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, STEINWEG, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP,** has force to sell it, this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into these instruments by their makers.

INDUCEMENT — PRICE.

Moderate Price. We sell pianos [illegible] at the same price as [illegible] are offered in Europe.

We can meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	36,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,

VICTORIA POWER LAUNDRY, Princes Dock, for good washing, returned quickly. Propr. JAMES CONNELL. 2988A

FRENCH INSTITUTE: New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening July 16. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 2989

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

GOKULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, For efficient coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Laws, Economics, Shorthand and Typewriting at most moderate charges. Admission at any time. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3026

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED a good Auto from 12 to 20 H.P. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 719. 3150

WANTED an UNDER-GRADUATE, for a Local High School. Write to "P." c/o "Bombay Chronicle," with details of qualifications and experience. 3162.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either abdar or bearer. Pay rupees twenty (Rs. 20 per mensem.—Apply to MESS SECRETARY 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 2009

WANTED a thoroughly reliable CANVASSER with long experience for selling Typewriters. Salary and commission. Apply to Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2703

TO CAPITALISTS.—Small loan about Rs. 2,500 required to extend small Business in Fort, reasonable interest and security offered. No Brokers. Apply Box N 721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3165

WANTED—For Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, a really good SHORT-HAND-WRITER TYPIST. No learners need apply.
Apply with certificates, etc., to the REGISTRAR of the Court. 2010

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED before August 1st, 1914, an ASSISTANT MASTER at the Daly College, Indore. Salary Rs. 80—10—120. A good knowledge of Hindi is essential For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2016

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED—Draughtsmen who can make plans from rough sketches, do tracings and take out estimate.
Selected candidates will be appointed on Rs. 50 for one months probation, after which the scale of pay will be fixed between Rs. 50 and 70 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Men with previous experience in the Military Works Services will be preferred Applicants should forward copies of certificates to the ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Delhi District. 2006

WANTED at once, for the Meston High School, Rammagar, Benares State, the following teachers:—
Assistant Head Master, (Graduate Strong in Science and Mathematics) Rs. 150—10—200; B. A. (Strong in History) Rs. 70—4—90; B. A. (Strong in English) Rs. 60—4—80; Inter Rs. 40—4—60; Two Matric. (or equivalent examination) passed men Rs. 30—4—50; Drawing Master Rs. 40—4—60; Head Pandit Rs40—4—60; 2nd Pandit Rs. 20—2—30; *Head Moulvi Rs. 40—4—60; 2nd* Moulvi Rs. 20—2—30; Two vernacular Normal Trained men Rs. 20—2—30:
No application shall be entertained from persons who are not trained or have had no experience of teaching in recognised schools.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned.
B. SEN ROY, M.A.,
Head Master,
Meston High School 2007

WANTED.

WANTED FORD 4-seater, 2nd hand. In perfect running order, not more than two years old.—CAPT L. REYNOLDS, I. M. S., Dehra Dun Cantonment. 2008

WANTED.—immediately GODOWN about 36 ft. by 24 ft. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3172

WANTED for Lady Duffer'n Hospital, Karachi, Obstetric Nurse salary Rs. 80, with board and lodging. House Surgeon—Apply PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE with testimonials, stating qualifications and salary required. 2005

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MECHANICAL ENGINEER with first class certificate for 72 H. P. Engine in Central Provinces Apply with testimonials stating salary to THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd., Cox Buildings, Bombay." 3148

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

WANTED AND OFFERRED.—For the idle as well as the employed pleasant work for spare time. Only a little persuasion is all that is required for successful canvassing, LIFE INSURANCE being in great demand. Young ladies are bound to be successful. Apply to Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately one young GRADUATE, to teach mainly Mathematics and Geography, up to the Matriculation Standard; Salary Rs. 75—5—90, Rajput preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Nobles' School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. 2022

WANTED—a LADY DOCTOR—graduate of a University for the Zenana Hospital, Jamnagar, apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials and stating terms.
N. K. KALLIANWALLA,
Chief Medical Officer,
3145 Nawanagar State.

WANTED—A good and capable female Sub-Assistant Surgeon for duty in Dhar State, Central India. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per month (one hundred Rupees a month), with Rs.20 allowance for conveyance, in addition. A Hindu woman preferred, applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—
AGENCY SURGEON,
Southern States, Central India,
2024 Manpur, v a Mhow.

WANTED.—For the Loco. Shops. O. and R. Railway Lucknow, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or Contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder Casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914. to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT O. and R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow. 2228

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE going cheap 4 H.P. Motor Cycle F. N. for Rs. 400. Apply to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

STAMPS STAMPS—A rare opportunity for stamp collectors. About 100 varieties of Port India stamps for sale both used and unused at moderate prices. Those recently surcharged issues of diagonally and vertically perforated, a speciality. Apply to the Portuguese India Philatelic Co., Bandra, Boran Road. 3161

FOR SALE.—a SUCTION DREDGER having 10 inch Sand Pump apparatus fitted on Pontoon worked by Steam Engine and Boiler. Dimensions.
Length of deck 38 feet; Breadth moulded 13 feet; Depth moulded 4 feet; Draft in working order about 2ft. 6in.
Total cost Rs. 47,110-0-0.
Makers.—Messrs. William Simons and Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scotland.
The above Dredger is very little used and is in perfect working order. Can be seen in Bombay on application to Messrs. Choonilal Harilal and Co., 7, Green Street, Fort.
DEWAN,
2010 Cambay State.

TO BE LET.

TO LET Bunglow at Winter Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to:—
Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar.
Chaupati Road.
3150.

TO LET—Mount Road, Mazagon, Top *Floor containing 3 Large Rooms, 3* Small, 2 Bath-rooms and a kitchen. Apply Mrs. DO ROZARIO, Mazagon, Tram Terminus. 3149

TO BE LET, at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 696 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

4 P. C. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 41 LAKHS.

TANSA MAIN RE-DUPLICATION SCHEME AND WORKS AUXILIARY THERETO.

HAVING, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised in 1913 29 Lakhs out of the loan of 70 Lakhs sanctioned for the Re-duplication of the Tansa Water Works, Main and other auxiliary works, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay now hereby invites tenders for the balance aggregating 41 lakhs as follows:—
(*i*) Rs. 20,40,000 repayable in 40 years ending 1st June 1954.
(*ii*) Rs. 20,60,000 repayable in 60 years ending 1st June 1974.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1914. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of 41 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Cmmissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 30th November 1914.

8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(*a*) Cash or currency notes.
(*b*) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(*c*) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Bank of Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—
From the date of payment in full to the 30th November 1914, on 1st December 1914, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1914. 3107

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It revives a new strength and energy.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 684 of 1914.

1. The firm of Tulka Talsa & Co. carrying on business as shroffs at Dady Seth Agiary Lane out of Fort
2. The firm of Ramchandra Megha & Co., carrying on business as shroffs at Cheera Bazar outside the Fort, Bombay on behalf of themselves and other creditors of Ramrao Balkrishna deceased .....Plaintiffs.

v/s

1. Anandrao Ramrao (2) Sunderrao Ramrao & (3) Wamanrao Ramrao all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane outside the Fort of Bombay ...Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Judge's order dated 4th July 1914, the plaintiffs abovenamed have obtained leave under O. I. R. 8 of the Civil Procedure from the Sitting Judge in Chamber permitting them to institute the above suit in this Hon'ble Court on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the deceased Ramrao Balkrishna praying for the following reliefs:—
(a) That the estate of the said Ramrao Balkrishna may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That for purposes aforesaid all proper directions may be given and accounts taken.
(c) That some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the estate of the said Ramrao Balkrishna.
(d) That leave may be given to the plaintiffs to sue on behalf of all other creditors of the said Ramrao Balkrishna.
(e) That the plaintiffs' costs may be provided for.
(f) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 7th day of September, 1914.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI.
For Prothonotary.

Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
Dated this 8 day of July, 1914.

(Sd.) MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
3167 Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Bhailal Motilal of Bombay Gujar Bania Hindu Inhabitant a clerk residing at Gokal Gulli outside the Fort, Bombay .....Deceased.

Manmohan Bhailal and Babubhai Bhailal of Surat Gujar Bania Hindu Inhabitants a clerk and a student respectively temporarily residing at Gokal Gulli without the Fort ...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
This 27th day of June, 1914.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
3168 Petitioners. Attorneys.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V. Act V. of 1908.)
Civil Suit No. 639 of 1913.
IN THE COURT OF THE SMALL CAUSES AT KHURAI (SAUGOR.)
Dadiba Cowasjee of Bina ..... Plaintiff.
W. J. Taylor, Guard, of Bombay...Defendant.
Claim Rs. 12-4.
To
W. J. TAYLOR,
Son of— Caste European—resident of Bombay, in the Office of Chief Auditor and Accountant.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 12-4. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 31st day of July, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 6th day of July, 1914.
B. O.
(Sd.) GANGAPRASAD,
P. W.
for Judge.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned hereby inform the public that my ancestor's house, which is situated at No. 6 Dadi Suntoke Lane near Dhobi Talao, is the property of my late son, Nusserwanji Faramji Bunshaw, and the public are warned, neither to advance loans on the mortgage of this property, nor to purchase it. This property can neither be mortgaged nor sold during my life time, and I possess an undertaking in writing that I *have all rights on the income as well as the* entire possession of this property throughout my life.
(Sd.) *BACHOOBAI*, widow of the late Framji Muncherji Bunshaw,
Bombay, July 1914. 3169

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALLIBHAI PEERBHAI JUNGBARWALLA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ERACH CAWAS the under-mentioned property, and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand, in to or upon the said land, hereditament's and premises, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required, within fourteen days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim if any and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house stnding thereon situate at 13th Kamathipura Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3263 New No. 10115 and a/10115 Old Survey No. 8/2858 and New Survey No. 6373 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 2063 and 2064 and Street Nos. 34, 36, 38 and 40 and containing by admeasurement 14 4 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as f ollows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of—on or towards the West by the property of—on or towards the North by the properly of—and on or towards the South by the property of—and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Allibhai Peerbhai Jungbarwalla.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of the Sindh and Baluchistan Bank, Ld., in voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court.
NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given that the Court of the District Judge Quetta has directed a meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed company to be summoned pursuant to the above Act for the purpose of ascertaining their views as to the following points:—
(1) Whether they would like the business of the Bank to be wound up by the present Liquidator (Lt. Ganesh Das) under the supervision of the Court.
(2) Whether they would like the business of the Bank to be wound up by the Court and through an official liquidator appointed by the Court.
And that such meeting will be held at Quttta at 12 noon on WEDNESDAY the 15th July 1914, at which place andtime all creditors are requested to attend by themselves or through their Attorney or Agents.
The said Court has appointed Mr. J. W. M. Cuming, City Magistrate of Quetta, to act as Chairman of such meeting.
GANESH DAS.
Liquidator.
Dated Quetta 19th June, 1914. 3163

THE JIVRAJ SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. GOVINDJEE CURSONDAS, the holder of whole share No. 506 of the above Company having informed the said Company that the said share certificate has been lost, misplaced or stolen and he having applied to the said Company to issue to him a Duplicate of the said share certificate, notice is hereby given, that any person having any right, title or interest on the said share, by way of mortgage or purchase, or otherwise should bring the same to the notice of the above Company within a night, from the date hereof in default whereof a Duplicate of the above share will be issued to the applicant above-named.
A. J. LALLJEE & Co.,
Agents.
No. 9, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay 7th July, 1914. 3160

NOTICE.

A lease of the Government Hilly Land, measuring about 15165 square yards and bounded on the West by the Salt Pan Road, on the East by the properties belonging to Dr. S. B. Naik and Sir D. J. Tata and Mr. R. J. Tata, on the North by the Sarkarkoon's offices and on the South by a road to the Cemeteries, will be sold by Public Auction at the office of the Collector of Bombay at the Town Hall on Friday the 10th of July 1914 at 4 p.m. Conditions of lease and plan of the land can be seen at the Collector's office in the Town Custom House.
(Sd.) A. H. A. Simcox,
3142 Collector.

OF INTEREST AND IMPORT TO LADIES

APPLICATIONS are now invited from European, Parsi and Hindu Ladies, capable of imparting instruction efficiently in household Sewing, Cutting-out and Embroidery work to Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Ladies in the Singer School for Modern Dress-making and Embroidery, to be inaugurated shortly in a most central and convenient situation in the city. Apply SINGER SEWING MACHINE Company, Hornby Road. 3116

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), the materials for removal of the folowing buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 84—88: 90—94: 2—6: 737—739 case No. 65, 66, 67, 4 Chinch Bunder Road and First Nowroji Hill Road, Dongri Street.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

On FRIDAY the 10th current at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Company, Auctioneers will sell by public auction on account of the Insurance office concerned at the Luxmi Cotton Cleaning Mills opposite the Bombay Cotton Mills, at Kalachowki the machinery of the above Mills damaged by the last fire such as openers with Counters and Shaftings by Crighton Lord Bros, Hetherington Bros., etc.; Villow Machines by Dobson Barlow, Platt Bros. etc.; drilling machines, Lap machines, Card Machines, Grinding machines, Large lot of Shaftings, pulleys, brass couplings, hangers, large lot of carding machine accessories, one lot of burnt cotton, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the machinery taken delivery of within 8 days from the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON TUESDAY THE 14TH INSTANT AT 3 P.M., (S.T.)
On TUESDAY the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, all the furniture of a merchant closing business consisting of chairs, tables, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, single and double glass door almiras, teakwood bedstead, show cases, sloping desks, hatstands, tiled teapoys, corner cabinets, English rocking chairs and office chairs, easy chairs and low chairs, and baba chairs, meatsafes, glass door book cases, glass and cloth screens Phonographs and records, wall brackets etc., etc.
The above will be on view 2 days before date of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1914.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property at 2nd Kamatipura Lane advertised for sale on the 11th instant by order of C. R. Bilimoria Esq., Vakil for the mortgagee Mr. Saikh Ali Satkh Karim and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Malhari Satbaji and others has been postponed until further notice.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of the Good Will of the English Hotel together with all its furniture, stock-in-trade etc., advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further notice.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1914.

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
Todd's Rajasthan 2 vols —	— 7
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution — — —	— 7 1
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed — — —	— 5 11
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance. The Country, Its People and their Destiny — —	— 7

The following cheap and useful Libraries are in stock.

At annas **12** per volume.
Everyman's Library.
Home University Library.
Bohn's Popular Library.
The Wayfarer's Library.
The Scott Library.
Routledge's Red Cloth Novels.
Collins' Clear Type and Illustrated Classics.
Ward and Lock's World Library.
The Great Writers Series (Biographical.)
Collins' National Library.
Nelson's Shilling Library.
At anna **8** per volume.
The People's Library.
At anna **7** per volume.
Ward and Lock's 7d. Novels.
Collins' 7d. Modern Fiction.
Nelson's 7d. Novels.
At anna **6** per volume.
The People's Books.
Nelson's 6d. Novels.
Newnes's 6d. Library.
Detailed List on Application.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Pieces of Land, at Kalyan, together with a Bungalow built thereon.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., Ld., *(in liquidation)*, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of July, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable pieces of land on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land, situate at Moje Netivli, Pat Tukdi, and Taluka Tukdi, Kalyan, in the district of Thana as under:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Areas Acres.	g.	Akar Rs.	a.	p.
16	7	0	0	13	1	0	0

which is bounded as follows:—On the East by the outskirts of the village of Kalyan, on the West and South by pasture land being portion of Survery. No. 13, and on the North by the outskirts of the village of Kalyan.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Areas Acres.	g.	Akar. Rs.	a.	p.
18	7	0	3	5½	17	8	0
18	8	0	0	18½	1	8	0
18	9	0	0	5	0	4	0
18	0	1	0	¼	0	0	1
18	0	2	0	6	0	1	0
18	0	3	0	5½	0	2	0
18	6	4	0	1	0	0	0

which are bounded as follows:—On the East by public road leading from Kalyan to Panvel, on the West by the land bearing Survey No. 19, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the land bearing Survey No. 18, Pot No. 6, and the land bearing No. 35, Falni No. 1, and on the North by the G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Areas Acres.	g.	Akar. Rs.	a.	p.
19	3	0	0	4¾	0	8	0

and it is bounded as follows:—On the East by the land bearing Survey No. 18. Pot. 7, on the West and North by the land bearing Pot No. 2, and on the South by the land bearing Survey, No. 19, Pot. No. 4.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Areas Acres.	g.	Akar. Rs.	a.	p.
35	0	1	2	16	1	8	1

and it is bounded as follows:—On the East by the Road, leading from Kalyan to Panvel on the West and South by the pasture land, bearing Survey, No. 43, and on the North by the land, bearing Survey No. 18, Pot No. 6 and Falni Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

All whicch said pieces or parcels of land containing by total admeasurement 7 acres and 17 gunthas, and the total Akar thereof is Rs. 22-2-1 together with a bungalow built thereon.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator at No. 9, Bell, Lane, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOODS OF MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co. OWING TO THE REMOVAL TO NEW PREMISES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Soundy and Co. Ltd., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their old premises, opposite to J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, all their surplus goods (lying in their old premises) such as specially made show-cases and other goods, the details of which will be given hereafter.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from J. S. Slater Esq. the Administrator General, Bombay, and the Administrator of Estate and effects of Rustomji Jamsetji Subedar (deceased) Messrs. Crawford & Co will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following estate of the said deceased.

1 rubber tyred landaulette.
1 victoria without rubber-tyre.
1 mail coach.

Under instructions from J. S. Slater Esq. the Administrator General, Bombay and the Administrator of estate and effects of the late Mr. Landalas Stephens, Messrs. Crawford & Co will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 20th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the said deceased, such as Tin trunks, wearing apparels, photo frames boots, hats, looking glass, books, violin etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES

in association with Bandmann-Rickard Circuit

TO-NIGHT IS GALA NIGHT

13 STAR ARTISTES 13

WATERBURY BROS. AND TENNEY

The big three in Vaudeville. A delightful comedy musical act.

LILY EYTON — COMEDIENNE.

THE EMPIRE FOUR. — GREAT HARMONY BLENDERS

THE SIX HUXHAMS

FUN IN A RAGTIME RESTAURANT

THE GOLDEN ATHLONES

Presenting Statues in Solid Gold.

Jimmy Athlone was Sandow's Prize Pupil and is stated by the Press to be the most perfectly developed man in the World.

OUR STAR DRAMA — WHEN THE SOUL WAKES.

INDIAN CARTOONS BY FRANK LEAH, CALCUTTA

POPULAR PRICES.

NOTE | MISS ELSIE COLLINS, Daughter of Lothe Collins, arrives tomorrow by the English Mail | THE BOMBARDIER WELLS V. COLIN BELL Fight will be shown here shortly. | **NOTE**

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***To-Night!*** Tel. No. 1271.

A Thrilling Story of Love, Intrigue and Adventure.

MADAME SATAN

DRAMA IN 3 PARTS.

MOST EXCITING SCENES, SHOWING A PETROLEUM MINE ON FIRE.

The Honour System .. .. .. *(Drama.)*

The Mummy .. .. *(Comedy.)*

***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra „ 11-15 to 12-30.

A NEW MONTHLY

THE CRUCIBLE.

1st issue Early in July, 1914.

EDITED BY

RAMDAS CRISHNA

A LITERARY JOURNAL OF LIBERAL THOUGHT.

The Review will contain special sections devoted to Women's interests and Rational Reading.

Foreign 12 sh.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 6.

STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Postage Free.

Sample Copy, As. 12.

For particulars Address:—

THE EDITOR,
THE 'CRUCIBLE' OFFICE,
19, Canning Road, Allahaba.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

DRINK

"OLD CROWN"

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

Besides being thoroughly whose some for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionallv low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.

Per bottle .. .. Rs. 3-0-0

Special Stockists:

LEOPOLD & Co.,

Chemists and Wine Merchants,
Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 8th July was 29.537 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 7th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.667 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0 „
Dew Point	77.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.839 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 „
Minimum do. do.	79.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do.	364 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.25 inches
Total fall during month	1.29 „
Do. do. year	18.13 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft in
W	8	m 0 7 a	29 5	8	m 5 52	15 1
					e 6 52 a	15 7
Th	9	n 0 6	26 4	9	m 5 58	15 5
		0 55 a	29 4		7 5 a	18 2
F	10	n 0 51	26 4	10	m 6 41	16 0
		1 30 a	28 11		7 44 a	18 0
S	11	m 1 33	26 2	11	m 7 10	16 9
		2 3 a	28 4		8 21 a	18 9
S	12	m 2 13	25 9	12	m 7 53	17 8
		2 35 a	27 7		8 57 a	18 2
M	13	m 2 53	25 3	13	m 8 26	18 8
		3 6 a	26 10		9 35 a	18 5
Tu	14	m 3 36	24 9	14	m 9 2	19 3
		3 37 a	26 2		10 16 a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 8	(Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 7m.	Sunset	7h. 20m'
„ 9	(Thursday)	„ 6h. 7m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 10	(Friday)	„ 6h. 8m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 11	(Saturday)	„ 6h. 8m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 12	(Sunday	„ 6h. 8m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 13	(Monday)	„ 6h. 9m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 14	(Tuesday)	„ 6h. 9m.	„	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29-8m. p.m.; Last Quarter 15th. 1h. 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee, 15th, 5-5h. p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 9h. 5-4m. a.m.; Perigee 28th. 5-5h. p.m.; First Quarter, 30th 5h. 21-0m. a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The area of rainfall is unchanged but the monsoon has weakened and rainfall has been lighter. The depression in the north of the *Bay is developing into a storm.*

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central India, East and the West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, North Punjab, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, South-East Madras and the North Madras Coast.

Chief Amounts:—Port Blair and Victoria Point three inches; Table Island and Mergui one and a half; Tavoy two; Lashio five; Balasore, Samalpur and Allahabad one and a half; Bahraich two; Mussoorie four; Muktesar one and a half; Ahmedabad one; Nowgong one and a half; Sutna two; Marmagoa four; Karwar and Mercara two; Mangalore three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the United Provinces; increase in Central Provinces and Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the north and the south-east Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is above the average at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra records 0.16in. Cawnpore 0.86in. and Allahabad 1.44in. of rain. The air is slightly damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad and in excess at Mainpuri; night temperature is lower than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad ture is normal except for an excess in the and in defect at Jaipur and Ajmer. Temperaminimum at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0.96in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average at Deesa and Indore. Temperature both maximum and minimum, is in excess at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0.15in. Khandwa 0.13in. and Raipur 0.70in. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division; night temperature is also in excess at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.19in. Ratnagiri 0.47in. Mormugao 3.64in. and Karwar 1.85in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Poona has had 0.51in. Belgaum 0.50in. and Hyderabad 0.47in. Skies have become generally heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Nizamabad and a defect at Ahmadnagar during day.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, fairly general in the United Provinces and local in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and Gujarat. The reported depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has affected the eastern districts of the Central and United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, the United and the Central Provinces and local in Central India West and Gujarat. A few falls may occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	.. 89.8	82.9	77	.. ..	..	..
Jask	.. 96.6	86.0	85	.. 0.78	..	0.73
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	.. 95.1	88.1	83	.. 0.49	..	0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 101.3	86.8	74	.. 2.21	..	1.16
Rawalpindi	.. 104.2	79.7	62	0.21	1.90	—1.75
Lahore	.. 103.4	84.0	72	0.04	1.64	—1.43
Sirsa	.. 100.8	83.2	71	..	25.4	..
Ambala	.. 98.7	81.1	74	..	6.04	0.01
Delhi	.. 97.8	82.8	78	..	4.55	—0.94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 97.2	80.1	84	0.16	6.68	1.71
Mainpuri	.. 99.2	82.4	78	..	1.69	—3.63
Jhansi	.. 90.7	78.2	83	0.08	6.50	—1.64
Cawnpore	.. 83.5	76.5	88	0.86	4.59	—0.62
Allahabad	.. 79.9	74.1	89	1.44	12.31	4.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	.. 112.3	86.8	75	.. 1.55		1.21
Karachi	.. 89.7	83.0	86	.. 4.27		3.03
Ajmer	.. 88.5	80.3	67	.. 3.45		—0.45
Jaipore	.. 97.2	83.6	58	.. 2.84		—1.12
Kotah	.. 102.0	85.6	62	.. 2.70		—2.42
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 91.6	80.1	74	.. 3.47		0.56
Dwarka	.. 88.7	82.3	77	.. 9.10		5.54
Veraval	.. 85.2	81.0	80	0.01	4.34	—0.59
Rajkot	.. 95.1	79.4	71	0.00	7.28	0.66
Bhavnagar Para	.. 96.4	81.4	75	0.08	9.89	4.66
Surat	.. 89.3	81.4	82	0.00	26.36	14.19
Ahmedabad	.. 94.6	78.0	61	0.96	8.48	1.17
Deesa	.. 99.2	83.8	68	.. 3.22		—0.82
Neemuch	.. 92.2	76.0	78	.. 3.97		—1.95
Indore	.. 90.1	73.1	75	.. 7.00		—1.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 85.7	75.3	83	0.05	5.04	—7.10
Saugor	.. 84.5	74.6	86	0.07	3.97	—6.20
Hoshangabad	.. 95.1	78.4	75	.. 6.59		—2.52
Khandwa	.. 92.8	72.8	89	0.13	5.18	—2.11
Akola	.. 94.2	76.9	75	0.02	8.32	1.32
Amraoti	.. 95.9	77.0	72	.. 4.97		—3.62
Nagpur	.. 95.7	80.2	69	.. 9.13		—2.90
Chanda	.. 97.9	81.0	68	.. 7.37		—2.90
Raipur	.. 90.7	73.9	87	0.70	5.12	—6.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 85.1	80.4	81	0.19	17.98	—8.01
Ratnagiri	.. 84.9	78.1	83	0.47	41.52	2.52
Mormugao	.. 79.7	73.3	91	3.64	49.79	11.52
Karwar	.. 80.4	73.8	90	1.85	54.88	4.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 88.9	74.1	82	.. 7.84		..
Ahmednagar	.. 81.3	71.7	79	.. 7.98		2.26
Poona	.. 81.6	71.7	88	0.51	6.90	0.79
Sholapur	.. 92.3	74.1	69	.. 6.90		0.98
Bijapur	.. 87.9	72.1	74	0.02	1.57	—2.42
Belgaum	.. 72.3	65.6	95	0.50	7.74	—3.94
Aurangabad	.. 86.3	72.4	82	0.06	9.29	2.73
Nizamabad (Indur).	.. 95.0	76.0	70	.. 15.91		8.73
Hyderabad	.. 89.9	72.0	93	0.47	9.50	3.67
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	.. 77.8	72.6	93	2.90	55.51	6.80
Calicut	.. 80.8	74.6	96	0.50	41.81	—1.10
Cochin	.. 84.2	75.2	86	0.02	30.56	—4.63
Colombo	.. 86.2	78.8	87	.. 12.49		3.82
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	.. 98.0	80.9	62	.. 2.92		—3.16
Bellary	.. 93.0	77.3	61	.. 0.45		—1.95
Cuddapah	.. 97.7	77.7	66	.. 4.84		0.72
Madras	.. 100.3	83.1	62	.. 1.37		—1.62
Bangalore	.. 80	67.4	74	.. 3.21		—0.76
Coimbator	.. 82.3	72.5	66	.. 0.92		—0.96
Trichinopoly	.. 94.4	78.6	62	.. 0.66		—1.14
Negapatam	.. 100.3	77.7	76	.. 0.57		—0.98

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 7th.

Consols 2½ %	75 —3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	*25.17½ plus 2*
Rentes 3 %	83½ unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	*20.43½ —½*
Bar Silver Spot	25 15/16 plus 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 plus ⅜
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian buying.	
Rupee Paper 3 %	63½ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	⅜ ½ unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3 % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	*89½ unchgd*
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1 15/16 plus 1/16
„ *Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.*	*3⅛ nchgd.*
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2½ unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½ unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½ plus ⅛
„ 7 day market loans	1½ unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, July 7th.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	2,000
„ „ to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Aug.	*12.36—12*
Futures at New York Oct.	12.20—9
Declined owing to favourable weather Reports and to longs unloading.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.78—13
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.30—8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87½ unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	56 plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 7th. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—limited demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Barely steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Irregular and weak.	
Mid. Americans	7.47 plus 6
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10 plus 10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Aug. 12.38—10 Oct. 12.20— 9
New York Official noon call	Aug. 12.35—13 Oct. 12.15—14
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug. 12.87— 4 Oct. 12.30— 8

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.09—5
A.S.	6.91—5
S.O.	6.70—4
O.N.	6.63—4
N.D.	6.56—4
D.J	6.55—4
J.F.	6.55—4
F.M.	6.56—4
M.A.	5.57—4
A.M.	6.58—4

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" steady and quiet.
Tone "Cloths" Quiet prices rather easier.

Weft American 54's	11½
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10 5/16
„ 32's B.	10 13/16
„ 36's W.T.C.	10 9/16
„ 36's B.	11 1/16
„ 42's	11 7/16
„ American 60's	15
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 80's	21
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37 /38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7/9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8/2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2/8½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends.	2/1
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 7/16
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5⅞
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.
Months	July.-Aug.
Water Twist American 30's	10⅝
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11½
„ „ „ 50's	13
„ „ „ 60's	14½
„ „ Egyptian	16½
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 7th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; London sellers	36 plus ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London sellers firm unchgd	36
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August; Dunkirk sellers	
Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers	55½—¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp; sellers dull unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug; Dunkirk sellers dull	52½—¾
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug.; London, done quiet easier	50/3—6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata July-Aug. Hamburg sellers dull	47—¼
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers steady unchanged	£6/6/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£62½—¾
Copper Braziers unchanged	£75⅝
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal

(*Continued on page 4.*)

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

value unchanged 11

Arrivals:—"Silverdale."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; quiet very little doing unchanged 12/6

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; neglected unchgd. 11/9

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; unchanged 9/5½

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; unchanged 9/5

Quiet very little doing.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept.; quiet rather easier 13/4½—¾d

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 10/3—¾d

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value 10/4½—¾d

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 11/6¾—¾d

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet prices rather easier 11/8½—¾d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August; firmer 2/9½plus¼d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 8th. July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil

EXCHANGE.

Bank T. T. is 1/32d. lower but other rates are unchanged and business is still very slack.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d
T.T. ready	1	3 15-16
D.D. mail	1	3 31-32
T.T. forward, 15th August	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4½
„ „ forward, 15th August	1	4 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		138⅜
„ Shanghai		185½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 up for ready at 25 15/16 and 1/8 up for forward at 26. The local market opened steadier at 75-7 for ready and the near settlement, and has improved one anna during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote—

	Rs	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	5	0
1st Settlement	75	5	0
2nd Settlement	75	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 6th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	20	24,037
B. B. & C. I. Railway	38	45,360

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a fair amount of business was put through at advancing rates during the course of the day. The market opened at Rs. 95-11-6 steadily increased and closed at Rs. 95-13 for the 31st July delivery.

Calcutta quotations were reported as follows at 3 p.m.:—

Ready, Rs. 95-14-6.

Forward, Rs. 95-12-0.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal (Sanitary) changed hands at Rs. 102-4.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a slightly week tone to-day.

David declined to Rs. 501¼ and Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 417½ closed at Rs. 420.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 958 to Rs. 970.

Colaba stood firm at Rs. 1,445.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 722½ for cash.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 287½.

New City of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,077½.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,650 and Rs. 1,655.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 129 (Old Issue).

Sara Sirajgunj Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 48½ (Rs. 50 paid up) in a lot.

Oriental Life Insurance Co. shares moved up to Rs. 700.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 83½ and Deferred after touching Rs. 150 closed at Rs. 149.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Market small; some pressure to sell near positions. Later:—Spinners' Federation Committee recommend one month's stoppage and call mass meeting for Friday week, 17th July. Narrow market, some short selling on Federation proposal and rains reported in Texas, although not general. Manchester market flat." (New York):—"Considerable short selling absorbed by trade buying; market has a good undertone." (Crop):—"Government Weekly Weather Report:—"Showers over large area East of Mississippi, improved outlook and early planted cotton nearly everywhere reported as in good condition. District West of Mississippi no rains occurred over greater portion of Texas and late planted cotton suffering from lack of moisture. Early planted cotton shows good growth in Texas as well as in most portions of Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Boll weevil is increasing in some sections."

Gruning:—"Market has a weaker undertone owing to short time threatened."

Hornby Hemetryk:—"Masters decided recommending stoppage 150 hours during the next three months."

Habersham King:—"General and well divided rains have fallen in the entire belt except Texas; beneficial. The rains have been in time to prevent any serious damage."

The easier tone of the home markets is due to the proposal of the Committee of the Lancashire Spinners' Federation to recommend a general stoppage amounting to one month before the end of September. A meeting has been called for the 17th instant, but it remains to be seen whether the requisite majority in favour of the proposal will be forthcoming. Should short time actually be adopted as proposed it would affect the market unfavourably for a time.

The local market opened rather easier, good Broach being Rs. 285 and fine Khamgaon-Akola January Rs. 251/52. There has been little business doing for forward delivery and rates close easier as under. Fine Khamgaon-Akola January delivery has been done at Rs. 249.

The following cable has been received from Messrs. A. Stern and Co. this evening:—

"Texas, rain is reported in some sections only. More rain is needed for the best results."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			214	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	227			"
Do.	204			July"
M.G. Kandeish	210			Jan. 1915
Do.	209	199		July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	249			Jan. 1915
Do.	227			July
M.G. Broach			284	March 1915
Do.	278			July
M.G. Muttia	208	196		"
Saw-ginned Dharwar			262	"
M.G. Westerns			264	"
Do			250	"
M.G. Compta			279	"
M.G. Miraj			284	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone		Barely	Steady
Estimated Sales			5,000
Total Imports			5,000
Future delivery prices:—			
Months.			
J.A.	7.07	—	2
A.S.	6.89	„	2
S.O.	6.68	„	2
O.N.	6.62	„	1
N.D.	6.55	„	1
D.J.	6.54	„	1
J.F.	6.54	„	1
F.M.	6.55	„	1
M.A.	6.56	„	1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White. Pessi 85 %	5	12	6	R T
White Delhi Sept.	5	12	6	„
May	5	9	3	„

Linseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	10	0	B T
Bold Brown Sept.	9	5	6	R T
May	9	9	6	„

Bajreseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—

	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	„
Brown Delhi May	8	10	0	„

Teeleeed:—The Market is quiet. but steady.

Quotations—

	Rs	a	p
85 % Bold White	56	0	
Black Kurni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	59	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a.	p.
Bold	48	8	0
Small	47	8	0

Mowraseed—The Market is steady

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	6	10	0	R. T

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—

	Rs	a	p	
Ready	11	2	0	R. T

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—

	Rs	a	p.
Madras ready	34	0	0
Forward	6	15	0 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations—

	Rs	a	p
Berar	25	8	0
Gurerat	24	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	6 466 Bale
Wheat	2,110 Qrs
Linseed	8.117 „
Rape, Rai. etc.	2,004 „
Gingellyseed	134 „
Poppyseed	677 „
Groundnuts	865 „
Castorseed	3,025 „
Rice	12,893 „
Myrabollams	387 „
Cottonseed	7,030 „
Mowraseed	6,527 „
Gram	528 „
Jowar	11,976 „
Maize	21 „
Barley	Nil „

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1914.

Before The Honorable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

9014—Mulla and Mulla, R. D. Sethna v Messrs Jusub Pir Mahomed and Co. a firm. Nanu H and Co.

126-14—Mans H M and Co, Mooljí Lakhmidas Vassonji and ors v Awabai widow a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424—13 Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little Co Part Heard.

813—13 Bick M B and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors v. Manockbai Widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702—13 Payne and Co The Arab Steamers Ltd v. Haridas Assanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122—12 Manchershaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprashad Desai & Co a firm v. Oomrigar & Co a firm.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

1027—13 Smetham B & Co Aishabai Widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M E & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

45—14 Jamsetji E & D Magna Nursu v. Rajanna Nursu Metha D and L.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Domingo Miranda & ann v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187—13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal v. The Municipal Comr for the Cit of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & H.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshi Dady & ors Patel & Es. Dastur & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

160-14—Dubash and Co, Haji Hassan Haji Essa and ors v Mahomed Haji Joosub. Hiralal and Co.

For Decree Absolute.

846-13—Daph F and D, Bai Bhikubai alias Sonabai and anr v Kalliandas Gopaldas.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr.'s Report and for Final Decree.

316-13—Dubash and Co, Khursedji Dossabhai Commissariatwalla v Burjorji Framji Commissariatwalla and ors, Moti and D, Mans H M and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1137-13—Tyabji D and Co, Tulsidas Mohanji Karani v Bai Porebai, Bick M R and Co, Part heard.

362-13—In Person, Sarabai widow v Alli Mahomed Allarakhia and ors, Part heard, 8-6-14.

490-13—Manecklal and Ty, Kundlik Panduji Banker and ors v Dhonduba Panduji Banker and ors, Sm B and Co, Manecklal and Ty.

1011-13—Mehta D and L, The Advocate-Genl of Bombay v Zulfikar Allikhan and ors. Kanga and S.

741-13—Captain and V, Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ard H D and Co.

Befor the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

518-14—Khumbatta and Co, Purshotamdas Harakhchand Soni v Shivnarayen Nemani, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard, For Postponement.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 8th

S S Sutton Hall	Jenkins	Colombo July 2
S S Colaba	Pope	Rangoon June 26
S S Elgin	Potts	Rangoon June 20

DEPARTURES.

July 8th

S S Hindoo	Pearson	Hull via Karachi
S S Crosby	Nuttal	Baltimore
S S Baroda	Horscraft	Persian Gulf via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Sydney	for	Noumea
„	Sutton Hall	for	Liverpool etc

* To arrive.

S. S. Sutton Hall:—The steamer Sutton Hall, 2,870 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she had left on July 2, with ballast.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda, 1,899 tons, Captain A. T. Horscroft, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, 3,900 tons, Captain J. W. Pope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on June 26, with a general cargo.

S. S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on June 20, with a general cargo.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. Co.'s steamer Malay Maru (Homeward bound), arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant.

S. S. City of Glasgow:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, (outward bound) from Liverpool passed Suez yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

S. S. Gablonz:—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gablonz from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 7th instant.

S. S. Marienabad:—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marienabad left Trieste on the 5th instant and is due here on the 20th instant.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nankin arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

P. DOCK

Wednesday, July 8th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
C & R	Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
D. & E.	Kamakura Maru	Nishemura	N. Y. K
F	Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. M. & Co.
H	Lawca	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
K	President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
O	Unvolosi	Miller	W. & A. Z. & C.
P, Ostmark		Peter	W. & A. G. & C
Q	Badrie	Ternal	Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1	Pandu	Handcock	M. M. & Co
2	Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Havilstar	Oakesbott	T. M. & Co
4	Harrovian	William	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & F.
7	Ramsington	Court	Wilson J. M. & Co
8	Clan Macbride	Wright	J. M. Co.
9	Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
10&11	City of Marseilles	Douse	K. N. & Co
12 & 13	Cuina	Davis	M. M. & Co
14	Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15	Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K.
16	Kasara	Gulliver	M M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1	China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N. Co
5	Custodian	Pugn	K N Co.
6	Uganda	Redfern	M. M. & C.
7	Delta	LeMara	P. & O. S. N. Co
8	China	Tarabochia	A. L. S. N. & Co.
10	Faivab (Repairing)	Kase	R. E. Collin & Co
15	Lisbon	Watson	L. M. & Co
16	Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nanerie ..... McDougall ..... K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzello	A. Y. & Co
Baron Ruthven	Weeks	J. F. & Co
Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co
Berne	Younger	S. W. & G.
Clifftonian	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonian	Goubault	M. M. & Co.
Colaba	Pope	M. & Co
Elgin	Potts	W. & A. G. Co
Echo	King	M. M. & Co
Kirkiee	Ourie	W. & A G. Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
Mairung	Jallis	T. M. & C.
Obra	Cooke	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co.
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Parnes	Iggott	M. M. & Co
Sikira	Brya	The Bombay Co.
Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co.
Wartenfels	Stenzel	W & G. & Co
Worsley Hall	Jinks	K. N. & C.

EXPORTS

July 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CIRCASSIA (s) 9 bales wool, D. Koondanmall; 1 bale wool, M. Balia; 50 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.; 14 bales wool, M. Oomersee; 27 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 500 cwts. cotton seed, M. Chogpal; 43 bales wool, D. Nagjee; 23 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 11 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

CIRCASSIA (s) 960 cwts. linseed oil cake, Breul and Co.; 28 cwts. chutney, H. P. Sethna and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CIRCASSIA (s) 27 bales cotton fly, W. Wolf and Sons; 34 cwts. castor seed, N. Mavjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

WORSLEY HALL (s) 100 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 1,050 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, R. J. Daver; 674 cwts. linseed cake, K. Devchand and Co.; 250 cwts. sawri cotton seed, H. Shamjee; 700 cwts. kurdee oil cake, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

WORSLEY HALL (s) 200 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

LEEDS CITY (s) 2,100 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

CUSTODIAN (s) 1,500 cwts. cotton seed, M. B. Kaisha.

UMVOLOSI (s) 9,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 8,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. B. Kaisha; 7,000 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA (s) 4 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 51 bales hemp, M. Sakerchand; 1 cwt. mica, Thos. Cook and Son; 83 cwt. deer horns, G. Sachedina and Co.; 50 cwts. dry ginger, 30 cwt. Ambatumeric, and 10 cwt. Colombo roots, N. Mavjee; 3 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhai and Co.

FOR MALTA.

CHINA (s) 78 cwts. gingelly seed, Gazal Bros. and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

CHINA (s) 25 cwts. dry chillies, N. Mavjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

HANNINGTON COURT (s) 100 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, S. Cooverji and Co.; 1,750 cwts. myrabollams, D. Bomanji and Co.

LINDENFELS (s) 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 226 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, R. Kaderbhoy; 400 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy; 200 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

SUTTON HALL (s) 500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.; 715 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, K. Devchand and Co.; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

SUTTON HALL (s) 25 bales sawri cotton, K. Reeve and Co.; 32,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

LINDENFELS (s) 599 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,500 cwts. myrabollams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 1,100 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, R. J. Daver; 220 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 50 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed and 5,000 cwts. groundnuts, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 385 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 1,320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

OSTMARK (s) 330 bales cotton, C. H. Omar and Co.; 50 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 20 cwts. Joowaree, Y. Dalvey and Co.

FOR AARHUS.

LINDENFELS (s) 100 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR FLANDERS.

LINDENFELS (s) 50 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

LINDENFELS (s) 360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

WARTENFELS (s) 15,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 105 cwts. gum Kadaya, P. Jethabhoy; 4,000 cwts castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

CULNA (s) 102 bales savri cotton, and 369 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

CHINA (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

CHINA (s) 15 cwts. cloves and 30 cwts. gall nuts, C. M. Bhesania and Co.

FOR KOBE.

BOMBAY MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

BOMBAY MARU (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 400 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha,

FOR YOKKAICHI.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

DELTA (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton twist Greeves Cotton and Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

DELTA (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 250 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. DELTA from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—82 packages canes, 102 cases cassia, 650 bags potatoes, 3,711 bags green peas, 1,214 bags beans, 221 cases glass tangles, 10 bags galangal, 22 packages gambier, 1 case cigars, 1,344 bags rice and betelnuts, 15 drums paint, 17 cases paper, 1 case cod-liver oil, 31 cases peppermint crystals, 4 cases peppermint oil, 268 cases camphor, 38 bales isinglass, 95 bales 10 cases aniseed, 277 bags sago, 601 bags sago flour, 300 cases 910 barrels lubricating oil, 60 cases canned salmon, 350 bags sugar candy, 250 bags refined sugar, 1,060 packages betelnuts, 20 bags cardamoms, 8 bags bees wax, 15 cases vegetable wax, 324 packages 329 chests 820 half chests 1,108 cases tea, 84 cases cotton goods, 25 cases piecegoods, 1 box 150 cases 366 bales 8 bundles silk, 42 cases silk yarn, 303 cases 10 chests silk goods.

S. S. BEME from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—3,91,000 imperial gallons 992 cases kerosine oil, 14,335 drums petrol, 3,941 drums benzine, 100 cases candles, 782 casks lubricating oil, 300 casks pitch.

S. S. UMVOLOSI from Durban, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—2 bags soda ore.

S. S. ANGUS from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,592 tons coal.

S. S. NAIRUNG from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—49 kegs A. dye, 122 bags cocoanuts, 602 bales cotton, 94 bales cotton waste, 49 casks castor oil, 1,676 kegs 52 drums 3 boxes paints and colours, 257 bags pepper, 23 cases tallow, 35 cases 46 half cases tea, 80 pieces J. W. scantlings.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day business was somewhat restricted both in quality and range. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Bhalgora 25¼; Baraboni 13 and 13¼; East Indian 35¾; Ghusick and Muslia 15; Industry 9 5/8; New Manbhoom 14; Raneegunge 21 3/8; Sendra 13¼; South Govindpore 8¾.

Tea,—East India 85; Longview 101; Singell 59.

Miscellaneous,—Dalbhoom (gold) 22¼; India General (ord) 153¼.

The line at mile 17 between Ruk and Bagarji in Sind being washed away by canal water about 7 wagons of the 147 up goods train were derailed. The breach has since been repaired and wagons rerailed. Normal working has been resumed.

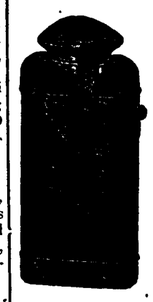
The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate for the construction of forty additional fruit vans for the North-Western Railway during the year 1914-15.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS.

The Latest Novelty of To-day.

LEADS YOU WITH SAFETY THROUGH ALL DARK PASSAGES.

EVER READY.



Safe arrival guaranteed No. 121.

Re. 1-8 only

POST FREE

Dangerless, Storm and Rain Proof.

Clean and Neat.

NO OIL.

NO MATCHES.

Just press a button and get a dazzling flood of light in front of you.

REMEMBER!

THIS IS NO TOY

All the press is unanimous in its praise It is the most useful article one could have. It is an ideal present.

Get one to-day, also list of Electrical Novelties.

No. 137, Bull's Eye lens.

Very Strong Light and most Elegant

Rs. 2-8-0 Post Free.

WANTED.

Commission Agents Everywhere.

Earn Rs. 10 and more a day.

No capital and no qualifications needed. **Liberal commission.** Easy terms. Write at once.—

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.

Dept. B. C. **KARACHI.**

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY

SHOP No. 1. ARCADE FOOT PATH

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.

Defy Competition in Quality and Price

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk."

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.

61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

KATOL Powder

DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs. As. 5 Per Tin.

KATOL Sticks

KILL and frighten Mosquitos and Flies, As. 12 per Box. 240 Sticks.

Just try it and convince.

Apply to:—

Sole Agent:—T. HARA,

Dept. "A." Taj Building, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, Monthly Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held this evening at the Society's Rooms, at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 10.

Ball at Government House, Poona.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Baadmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

July 9.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 11th Inst.—Corpl. R. Ellis.
Shooting Club.
2. The winner of the spoons at last Saturdays competition were Troopers F. C. Spencer and John Reid.
It is notified for information that the next competition will be held at the British Infantry Range Colaba at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday July 11th.
300 Yards Snapshooting 7 shots.
20 yards Falling Plates 5 shots.
Each plate counts 5 points, previous winners will be handicapped 2 points. each spoon won this season, and 1 point for each spoon won previous seasons.
3. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday next the 14th Inst. (weather permitting) Dress.—Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
4. There will be no drills at the Town Hall on. Thursday evening next the 14th inst. owing to the Hall not being available.
5. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday morning next, the 11th inst. at 7-30 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 9.

479 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 10th, and Saturday 11th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 12th Inst.—"G" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 p.m.

480 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd class shots are particularly invited to attend.

481 Parade.—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays.

482 Bugle Practice.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade at the Bombay Ed., Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m. during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

483 Signalling Flags.—Members of the Crops who do not intend to join the signalling class this season and are in possession of signalling flags are requested to return them to Head-Quarters at once.

484 Maxim Gun Class.—"G" Company Maxim Gun Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m.

485 Signalling.—"G" Company Signalling Class will parade on Mondays and Fridays at 7-30 a.m. each week for instruction under Sergt. Ferrers Nicholson, commencing on Friday 10th Instant.

486 No. 6376 Vol.—E. E. Coombs, "G" Coy. having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

(Sd.) O. T. MacLECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury (other than those at present empanelled) and Gentlemen of the Common Jury are not required to attend at the High Court on Thursday as announced. Notice in the papers will be given to all Jurors as to the day and hour when they will be required to attend the Sessions Court.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK.

The net profit of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., for the half year ending 30th June, 1914, including the balance brought forward from the last half year was Rs. 1;10,561-3-5.

BAND AT PRINCES' MARY GYMKHANA

By the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, only a single plague attack, but no deaths were reported in Bombay City, the attack occurring at Mahim. There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from cholera, but no cases of small-pox, during the same period. The total number of deaths from all causes on Tuesday was 59, as compared with 60 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 103 of 1912. Altogether 1,503 rats were caught on Tuesday, of which 11 were found to be plague stricken, A Ward sending 2 of these, C Ward 7, D Ward 1 and E Ward 1, while B, F and G Ward,s did not send any.

DEATH OF MR. A. B. DESAI.

The death through pneumonia is reported at Bulsar on Monday evening of Mr. Amritlal Bhimbhai Desai, B.A., an active and public spirited member of the Anavil Brahmin community, and secretary of the Shri Anavil Samaj, a body working for the educational progress of the community, for the last 13 years of its existence. When Mr. Desai took up the secretaryship, the funds of this Society totalled only Rs. 2,000, but at the present day, mainly through the zeal and self-sacrificing labours of the deceased, they have been raised to Rs. 30,000. The late Mr. Desai was a resident of Bombay and his loss is keenly felt by the community at large, for whom he laboured so much.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

GIRL'S MOTHER'S EVIDENCE

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which one Framroj Palonji Pastakia charged one Jamshedji Cowasji Jassawalla and Mrs. Soonabai Perozeshaw Patel with kidnapping and cheating and with outraging the modesty of a woman, and with abetment.

Messrs. Godinho and Dubash, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused, and Messrs. Babibhai T. Desai and Bomansha H. Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the second accused.

On the parties' names being called out, the complainant was found to be absent. His Worship was informed that the complainant was in jail owing to his inability to furnish bail in connection with a case against him in the other court. An examination warrant was thereupon issued and the complainant was produced in Court. As he however was suffering from fever and unable to give evidence, his cross-examination was held over, and his mother-in-law was put in the witness box.

Dinbai Perosha Vakil, examined by Mr. Godinho, said she lived at Bandra and knew the complainant who was her son-in-law. She also knew the two accused. Jassawalla, the first accused, resided at Grant Road, and she did not know where the second accused Soonabai Patel lived. The complainant lived with the witness. She (the witness) had two daughters, Perin aged 13, and Soona aged 11. She did not know the two accused properly. She came to know them through her son-in-law. Jasawalla was in the habit of visiting her house. About two or three months ago Jasawalla was introduced to her at Bandra when the complainant brought him there. Jasawalla then requested her to arrange a marriage between him and her daughter Perin. She told him her daughter was too young and she was not willing to give her daughter in marriage to him.

ON THE WRONG SIDE OF 40.

His Worship: How old is your client, Mr. Saher?

Mr. Saher: On the wrong side of 40 (Laughter).

The witness continuing said that she further told Jasawalla she would think over when the girl had attained the age of 15. Subsequently Jasawalla asked her, to come over and see his place. He next invited her, her daughters and her son-in-law to dinner at his place. When she went over to see Jasawalla's place, she found him and Mrs. Patel and his brother Dadabhai there. Nobody else was there. Jasawalla showed her over the place, said it was a fine house, and that she would not elsewhere, get a good man such as he to marry her daughter to. He further said he would make the girl Perin happy and contented. Soonabai Patel told her (the witness) to keep Perin and the other girl there and added she would send her own daughter there to play with the two girls. Both the accused said they would take care of the girls and engage a "madam" governess and an ayah to look after them.

A DINNER PARTY.

On the next occasion when she went over to Jasawalla's place for dinner at his invitation, she was, she said, accompanied by her daughters Perin and Soona and the complainant. All these, the two accused, one Motiwalla, the accused's brother Dadabhai, the governess and the ayah sat down to dinner. She was not sure if the last mentioned was an ayah but she looked like a Hindu woman. She did not remember if the ayah also sat down to dinner at the same table. Both the accused told her that the "madam" there was the governess for the girls. They requested her to keep the girls there, where they said they would take care of them. She refused to leave the girls behind, saying they were young. Both the accused thereupon said they would pass a writing to the effect that nothing would happen to the girls. A writing was passed which was in the handwriting of Jasawalla. Then she left the girls there with the two accused, and she and the complainant went home. She used to visit the girls every five or six days, and the complainant used to go there everyday. She used to question the complainant as to how the girls were and he used to give her favourable reports about them. One day the complainant gave her certain information about the girls and he took her to the place where the girls were stopping. On seeing her, the girls began to cry. She saw a big mark on Perin's cheek. The girls told her that Jasawalla stood by the side of the bed and frightened them by pulling at Perin's clothes. The other girl Soona thereupon began to cry and told Jasawalla that she would denounce him to their mother. Jasawalla thereupon told the girls to keep quiet otherwise he said he would fetch a cane. He next put his hand on Perin's mouth, and the latter also said she would complain of his conduct to her mother. The following morning Jasawalla begged of Perin to forgive him and not to complain to her mother about him. Upon hearing the above story from her daughters, she (the witness) immediately took them home. Perin said that the mark on her cheek was due to the kiss given to her by Jasawalla. The witness had another son-in-law named Hormusji Farduniji Mehta. Her father-in-law who resided at Karachi was a well-to-do man. Her mother owned some property at Bandra. The witness received a monthly allowance from her father-in-law, Khan Saheb Nanabhai Vakil. Her mother did not help her but her son-in-law the complainant did occasionally by paying the rent etc. It was not true that ex. A. was obtained by fraud from the first accused.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. J. W. Bhore, the Dewan of Cochin, proceeds shortly on three months' leave and Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer B.A., B.L., the Chief Judge of the Chief Court, will act for him.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL EIGHT INCHES IN DEFECT.

The rainfall in Bombay on Tuesday was not so heavy as was imagined after all, and the total fall during the 24 hours was only 0.19 of an inch at Colaba. In the Fort it was much heavier, 0.70 being registered at both the St. George's and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospitals. Yesterday was another day of intermittent showers, and the rain has had the effect of cooling the atmosphere and making conditions more pleasant. The rainfall to date is 8.01 inches in defect.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 8th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 8th July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	19	17	98	33	57	12	32
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	70	20	71	39	90	12	44
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	20	20	40	44	24	11	80
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	41	21	96	41	33	11	89
Cumballa Hill	0	95	18	79	12	91	29	74

THE DWARKA.

EXPECTED BACK IN BOMBAY TO-MORROW.

No further news has been received in Bombay of the disabled Karachi mail steamer "Dwarka", beyond the fact that she is safely anchored off Porebunder, and that there is no cause for anxiety as to the safety of the ship, her company or her passengers.

The Port Commissioner's tug Rose went out on Tuesday afternoon to bring the Dwarka back to Bombay, and if she has had luck she will probably make port, with the disabled steamer in tow, by daylight to-morrow morning.

At this time of the year, the seas round Porebunder, and on the coast generally, are exceptionally heavy, and it is most unlikely that it would be possible to tranship either mails or passengers. The only alternative, therefore, was to send out a tug to bring the ship back to Bombay. This was done on Tuesday, and Capt. Manley, master of the B. I., boat Lhasa went as representative of the British India Steamship Company.

The s.s. Baroda, which sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, was not, as our evening contemporary said yesterday, going out as a rescue boat. She is the ordinary weekly Persian Gulf slow mail, and would have sailed yesterday in any case. Of course, she has had orders to look out for the Dwarka, and to render any assistance possible to her, if by the time she reaches her she is still in difficulties. Probably, however, when she gets to Porebunder the Dwarka will have started back to Bombay in tow of the Rose.

Men who know the coast assured a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday that during the monsoon, and with the seas now reported to be running, it would be practically impossible to transfer the mails or the passengers to another steamer. In fact, they said, the Rose might have to stand by for a day or so before she could get the disabled steamer in tow.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 8.

The last week's English mails for Karachi on board the steamer Dwarka which broke down in storm are to go by a relief steamer to Karachi if found possible to tranship them at sea, otherwise they will have to remain on board the Dwarka until she reaches Bombay to which port she is being slowly towed.

COCAINE FIND.

FIFTY-THOUSAND GRAINS IN A BOX.

While the police on Tuesday evening were searching a washerwoman's house in Yacoob Gully in connection with a case of theft, they came across a wooden box, and on opening it thirty-three packets of Mercks' cocaine was found, weighing 55,440 grains and valued at Rs. 20,800. The washerwoman, who did not know the contents, said she had been given the box for safe custody, by one Nazir Hussein Raza Hussein.

Yesterday Inspector O'Brien arraigned the man on a charge of being in illicit possession of the cocaine, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate. The accused pleaded guilty, and stated that he was paid Rs. 25 by a man he knew only by sight for keeping the cocaine.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE DOCK FATALITY.

Yesterday Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, Bombay held an inquest on the bodies of the three men killed in the dock accident reported in Wednesday's "Chronicle."

Mr. Frank Martinealli, stevedour foreman in the service of Messrs. Hill, Son and Thomas, who was in charge of the work, stated that owing to the continuous strain of the weight hanging for twenty-five minutes, the heel of the derrick slightly titled the shoe. The wedges were displaced and two chains snapping the whole arrangement gave way and a great strain on the gear necessitated the suspension of twenty-five minutes.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER GALA NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

The management announce another grand gala night to-night and no fewer than 14 star artistes will appear at this evening's show. The first of the new-comer's will be the Waterbury Bros. and Tenney, a musical combination who come here with the very highest credentials in the world of variety. Theirs, is a show which is a combination of really good fun with clever and original trick playing. Some of their business is exceedingly effective, especially their musical glasses act. Here we have a collection of ordinary drinking glasses of narrow sizes, filled with water to tune them to the correct tone. By gently rubbing the fingers across the rims of the glasses a most mellow tone is produced by these artistes. Tenney, a happy-go-lucky coon, provides the fun side of the turn and keeps the audience full of laughter the whole while with his merry jests.

Then there are the Three Golden Athlones whose performance can only be described as distinctly novel. Many posing acts have been seen out East but instead of the usual white paint these artistes cover themselves with gold paint. The artistes each have the great advantage over many of the other turns in this class of entertainment in possessing superbly developed physique and with their quick poses they present a unique series of statues, literally in solid gold, of Roman soldiers, allegorical figures, athletes etc. Jenny Athlon is cosnidered the most perfectly developed man in the world today, he having been sandow's prize model on nearly, all of his tours throughout the world.

The Six Huxhams remain for another week; Lily Eyton also appears to-night; and the Empire four will also contribute a few harmony items in the programme.

The star film is a really good one again "When the Soul Wakes" and in addition to this we are promised a novelty in films—Indian Cartoons" by Frank Leah of Calcutta.

To-morrow Miss Elsie Collins, daughter of the fa famous Lottie Collins of Tararaboomdeay fame, will be added to the long list above, as she arrives by the mail in the morning.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports which were held on Wednesday on the Marine Lines maidan were witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen and were keenly competed for, the entries being nearly as full as last year. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and the sports proved a great success, for which credit is due to the energetic Joint Honorary Secretaries Mr. R. N Aylward and Capt. O. T. MacR. Leslie. The band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway played during the afternoon.

The results:—

Tent-Pegging:—(1) Saxby, (2) Reynolds, (3) Wallace.

Jumping:—(1) Col. Smith, (2) Webster (3) Baird.

Ball and Bucket Competition (Ladies' nomination):—The lady stood with a ball in her hand which she threw to her partner as he galloped past. The conditions were that the partner must try and catch the ball and drop it into a bucket placed a short distance further on. (1) Mrs. Cooke and Mr. Aylward, (2) Mrs. MacCausland and Mr. Reynolds.

The Ladies' Bending Race:—(1) Mrs. Birkitt, (2) Mrs. Graham.

Scurry (Horses and Ponies, Distance Handicap):—(1) Mayne, (2) Dickinson, (3) Webster.

PROF. J. C. BOSE IN ENGLAND.

MR. A. BALFOUR'S VISIT.

The researches of Prof. J. C. Bose, continue to evoke interest among leaders of thought in Englasd. After visiting his private laboratory in Maidavale, the President of the Royal Society declared himself most impressed by the ingenious and novel self-recording instruments which automatically record the responses made by the plants to automatic and other stimulation, and also the movements of the plant when it is affected by no outside stimulus. He regards the physiolocal investigation thereby afforded as of great importance and he therefore hopes that these investigations may be continued in an adequate manner. Prof. Starling, author of the "Standard Work on Physiology, and Prof. Oliver the well-known Plant-Physiologist, were likewise impressed by the delicacy and importance of Prof. Bose's work and methods. It has also evoked interest in other directions. Prof. Carveth Read, author of "Metaphysics of Nature" thinks there has not been any work so significant for many years. In his opinion it will profoundly influence philosophical thought by affecting our general way of regarding living things.

Mr. Arthur Balfour has been impressed by Prof. Bose's theories, and he had recently paid a long visit to Prof. Bose's laboratory when he watched the manifestations of plant-irritability with interest. Mr. Balfour is struck by the significance of these investigations to psychologists.

A curious criminal case is reported from the Shan States. A Shan whose domestic life was marred by squabbles, murdered a woman whom he accused of bewitching his wife and was condemned to death. The Sawbwa, or Chief of the State, commuted the sentence on appeal, and clearly sympathised with the man's delusion. The belief in withchcraft is firmly rooted in the Shan country, and the Burmese attribute magical powers to Shan women. The wives of Shan Chiefs were found amongst the slain and captured at the taking of Prome in 1825. They had been sent down with the Burmese Army to put a spell upon the British invaders.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

R. G. A. (5) BEAT B. A. C. (2).

Yesterday the R. G. A. by beating the B. A. C. 3-2, had their revenge for last Saturday's defeat. The game had two remarkable features; the excellent showing the Garrison team made, and the B. A. C. recovery when three goals down. It was a cool evening, but the rain which had fallen earlier in the day, without spoiling the football, always added an uncertain element to it.

It was a game such as spectators love, full of fast forward movements, of sweeping attacks, and hair-breadth escapes from scores. The R. G. A. certainly deserved their victory. They went at it hammer and tongs from the beginning, and O'Keeff playing with his outside, Llewlyn, were conspicuous. The B. A. C. seemed to lose heart, when Thompson catching a rebound from Bridgewater's hands put through with his head, and Powell a little later put his side up a further point with an excellent shot which beat Bridgewater completely. The Gunners maintained their lead and continued to have more of the game when the interval was piped. They got away immediately from the re-start and opened a determined attack on the B. A. C. goal, but it took them five minutes before Capt. Roche from a *melee* put his side again ahead.

With three goals against the B. A. C. the unlooked for happened. Henshell gathered his line and retaliated in a most exciting and vigorous fashion. Burness taking a pass from Organ centred to Henshell, who tested Budd. Budd stayed the leather but could not clear, more, he slipped and fell. A *melee* ensued and the elder Rockley banged the ball into the net. Inspired by their success the B. A. C. came down again, and Henshell scored under difficult circumstances, but the point was disallowed for off-side. The game began to even up more now and the R. G. A. forwards again asserted themselves, Capt. Roche being most conspicuous for missed chances. He failed to score once with only Bridgewater to beat and at close range. But the B. A. C. forwards were not to be denied. Henshell kicked hard behind the backs and A. Rockley outracing them sent across to his brother, who again scored. Time was called amidst great excitement.

For the winners, Llewlyn was the most conspicuous in the attack. His centres were perfect. There seemed more desire in the line to open out the game. Roche was responsible for some good runs, but he was extremely weak in front of goal. Spain was unfortunately much neglected. The defence was good, Thompson in particular at centre-half being very prominent.

The B. A. C. played Clarke and the elder Rockley in place of Osborne and Tyler, who were absentees. The forwards are fast and dashing, and take a good deal of holding Butt was evidently suffering from the want of training,, while Harwood did not seem to find himself till late in the game.

The following were the teams:—

R. G. A.:—Budd, goal; Roach and Gavin, backs; Warren, Thompson and Holden, halves; Spain, Powell, Capt. Roche, O'Kieff and Llewlyn, forwards.

B. A. C.:—Bridgewater, goal; Harwood and Organ, backs; Clarke, Templeton and Butt, halves; Higham, A. Rockley, Henshel, Rockley and Bruness, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Moir.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Agt.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	5	5	0	0	19	1	10
Bombay Gymkhana ...	5	4	1	0	2	2	8
Bombay Athletic	7	3	3	1	11	8	7
R. G. A., Bombay	6	2	2	2	7	7	6
G.I.P. Railway Athletic	5	1	3	1	3	9	3
Grant Medicals	6	0	3	3	2	12	3
Hornets	6	1	4	1	2	12	1

SECOND DIVISION

G. I. P. INSTITUTE (1) BEAT TELEGRAPHS (0).

The G. I. P. Institute yesterday scored a victory over the Telegraphs in the Second Division of the League, by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. Mr. Bennett supervised the game.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Agt.	Points.
Bombay Gym. "A"	6	5	0	1	26	3	11
Y. M. C. A.	5	4	1	0	9	3	8
G.I.P. Mechanics Inst.	5	3	1	1	12	5	7
Institute Luso-Indiano.	4	3	1	0	11	7	6
Telegraph R. Club ...	5	0	3	2	4	11	2
Customs Athletic Club	7	0	5	2	3	18	2
Rangers	6	0	4	2	2	20	2

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division I:—G. I. P. Athletic v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

Division II:—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. Y. M. C. A., Marine Lines, 5-45.

LAWN TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES COMMENCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

Great Britain v. Belgium. Mavrogordato beat de Borman, 6—1, 0—3, 8—6.

Parke beat Watson, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

The competition is being held at Folkestone.

Germany has at the last moment decided to take part in the tournament.

BOXING AT OLYMPIA

WORLD'S LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

WELSH BEATS RITCHIE ON POINTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

Welsh beat the American Willie Ritchie for the World's Light-Weight Championship on points.

The match took place at Olympia.

LATER.

At the start Welsh rushed but Ritchie clinched. Ritchie's leads were generally ill-timed.

Welsh was boxing at a very fast pace in the fourth round. Ritchie landed his right but had to take some hard jabs from Welsh's right.

In the sixth and seventh Welsh forced fighting, showing himself far superior in clinches. Ritchie was severely punished.

In the eighth round Ritchie scored two swift jabs with his right.

In the ninth Welsh planted his right in Ritchie's face almost at will, flashing a terrible blow to the American's jaw.

In the thirteenth Ritchie growing over more weary; was evidently trying for knock-out as his only chance.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth Ritchie got in lefts and rights but they did not appear to have much sting.

Two thousand ladies were among the spectators at the boxing match at Olympia and a priest was the master of ceremonies.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

Kent beat Yorkshire by five wickets at Sheffield.

Surrey beat Lancashire by an innings and two runs at Manchester.

Nottinghamshire beat Derbyshire by 159 runs at Nottingham.

Sussex beat Somersetshire by 6 wickets at Brighton.

LONDON, July 8.

Warwickshire beat Hampshire at Birmingham by six wickets.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Championship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Lost.	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage.
Middlesex (6)	11..	1..	7..	2..	1..	0..	42..	50..	84.00
Kent (1)	12..	0..	7..	3..	2..	0..	46..	60..	76.66
Surrey (2)	14..	0..	8..	4..	0..	2..	53..	70..	74.28
Warwick (11)	10..	1..	5..	2..	1..	1..	32..	45..	71.11
Hampshire (10)	13..	1..	6..	2..	3..	1..	39..	60..	65.00
Northants (4)	11..	1..	4..	3..	1..	2..	30..	50..	60.00
Notts (5)	10..	1..	2..	5..	1..	1..	26..	45..	57.78
Essex (7)	12..	1..	4..	2..	3..	0..	29..	55..	52.50
Sussex (7)	12..	1..	4..	2..	2..	3..	28..	55..	50.99
Leicester (14)	12..	1..	5..	1..	1..	4..	27..	55..	49.09
Yorkshire (2)	15..	1..	3..	3..	6..	2..	30..	70..	42.86
Lancs (3)	13..	1..	3..	2..	3..	4..	24..	60..	40.00
Derby (13)	10..	1..	3..	0..	0..	6..	15..	45..	33.33
Worcester (12)	12..	1..	1..	3..	1..	6..	15..	55..	27.27
Somerset (16)	9..	0..	1..	0..	0..	8..	5..	45..	11.11
Gloucester (9)	9..	1..	0..	0..	0..	8..	0..	40..	00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five points for a win outright, in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings. In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not even a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY,

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION v HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 102 runs. The scores:—

Hindu Gymkhana.—S. K. Divekar 48, V. V. Kantak 26, P. Chanda Rana 33, P. Sanpat 27, P. Baloo 2, R. G. Munsiff 7, B. M. Rane 10, D. L. Pupala 0, V. N. Vijaykar 4, M. H. Chanda Rana 6, T. H. Bhatvadekar 6, extras 10, total 179.

Young Men's Mahomedan Association.—S. A. Aziz 8, K. H. Contractor 0, G. M. Parker 0, G. M. Shaik 7, S. Edroos 10, Mahomed Attar 1, K. Moorai 23, S. Adam 1, Badruddin Ahmedji 2, M. Sanchawalla 10, A. L. Curtay 0, extras 15, total 77.

WORLI CATHOLIC MUSIC CLUB v DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last on the Worli Warsa ground between these teams and resulted in a win for the Music Club by 58 runs.

FRENCH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

WON BY EDGAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

The French open golf championship at Le Touquet was won by Edgar with 288 strokes.

Vardon was second with 294 and Ray third with 295.

The Begum's place at Sardhana in Meerut district, at present owned by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Agra and used as an Orphange, has been declared a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

IMPORTANT.

LUCKY BARGAINS for Lucky lasses and LUCKY lads. Closing days of our annual sale with 25 p. c. reduction at CHINA-JAPAN STORES, Abdul Rehman Street, next to F. S. Madon & Co. near Crawford Market.

All lucky buyers of goods from our shop during any one of the days to be fixed by us and declared under sealed cover within the period of sale WILL GET BACK THEIR MONEY paid to us on producing the said date cash receipt.

Try your luck at CHINA-JAPAN STORES with lucky piece in your hand, cut your lucky.

After the sale is over, the sealed cover will be opened and the LUCKY DAY declared.

Branch Shop at Victoria Dock, opposite Seamen's Rest. 433

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.

—Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

ROLLS-ROYCE.

We are asked to find purchasers for secondhand Rolls-Royce cars, the owners of which have recently bought, or intend to buy, Rolls-Royce cars of the most up-to-date type.

A secondhand Rolls-Royce car at a moderate price is a sound investment. Rolls-Royce cars are built to last through years of hard work.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.

SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rampart Row, Fort

Tel. 1124.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

HANDSOME MOTOR CARS.

DAIMLERS, FIATS, ROVERS, ARROL-JOHNSTONS.

At MAKERS' Prices plus Importation Costs.

ROYAL STANDARD LIGHT CARS.

LLOYD'S MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Ask for latest Lists.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bundar. | Branch: Lucknow.

858F

Evans, Fraser & Co.

(MEN'S DEPARTMENT)

MEN'S ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERE SOCKS.

The EFCO make,

fine wool Cashmere, fast dye, seamless, well shaped, very comfortable in wear

In all sizes.

Rs. 6/15

Per Dozen.

Evans Fraser & Co. THE FORT HOUSE BOMBAY

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.

(INDIA, LTD.)

Incorporated in England.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for

Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-yearly	Rs. 16
Quarterly	Rs. 9

THE CENTRAL BANK, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

red under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

ENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

EPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants. Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Damned and Dead	6
France and Russia	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLE.	
India Council Bill Rejected.	7
The Immigrants' Return	7
The South African Controversy	7
Situation in Ulster	7
Cotton Trade Depression	7
Boxing at Olympia	5
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ... 5 &	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	5
The Monsoon	5
Member of Commerce in Bombay	8
University Garden	9
Bombay Standing Committee	10
The Late Archduke	10
Bombay Municipal Act	11
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
LEGAL NEWS ... 5, 9 &	10
CORRESPONDENCE.	
"Rasai in Sind"	8
SPORTING NEWS	5
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL ... 3 &	4
WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, July 9, 1914.

DAMNED AND DEAD.

In spite of the earnest and strenuous efforts of Lord Crewe and Lord Morley, the House of Lords has rejected the India Council Bill by 96 votes to 38. The paucity of the attendance forms a characteristic comment on the indifference towards Indian affairs which is displayed by both Houses of the legislature, and somewhat detracts from the high-sounding tribute paid to the Upper Chamber by "The Times" for having thus met the "widespread desires of the people of India by rejecting the mischievous and revolutionary Bill." Unfortunately there has never been any indication that the noble Lords are particularly concerned about the widespread desires of the people of India, and, had the voice of educated opinion in this country not happened to coincide on the general question of rejection of this Bill with that of Lord Curzon and "The Times," we should have heard more about the educated community representing nobody but themselves, than the widespread desires of the people of India. But it is well to remember these opportunistic admissions by the enemies of political progress in this country, and when found they should be made a note of. The expressions of opinion which on this occasion have been held to represent the widespread desires of the people of India came from the same sources which we have been told so persistently by "The Times" and its friends have no claim to speak on behalf of the dumb millions. We now know that they voice the widespread desires of the people of India.

Lord Morley's vigorous defence of the Bill seems to have been based on a very extensive misconception of its character. We can believe that anyone who had not read, or did not remember, Lord Crewe's guileless exposition of the proposed reforms last August might be misled into believing that the Bill possessed the innocent character attributed to it by Lord Morley; but how is it possible to excuse the ex-Secretary of State on these grounds? And yet we have Lord Morley making the amazing assertion that a scheme which proposes to set up a system of communication between the departments of the India Office and the Executive Government in India, independently of the Secretary of State, is not likely to affect the relations between Whitehall and Simla or Delhi; and,—more amazing still,—that the Bill did not directly or indirectly affect the Government of India. Lord Morley must have been speaking from a specially prepared brief, in which the actual provisions of the Bill, or their meaning, were conspicuously absent. He seems to have been taken quite by surprise when Lord Ampthill pertinently asked whether the Indian Government was not concerned in the Legislative Councils which were asked to elect members, and inconsequently replied that, if there were a constitutional change, he had made it himself by the introduction of two Indian members, a fact which has nothing to do with Lord Ampthill's question or anything else in the controversy. But Lord Morley's speech, we are constrained to say, consisted chiefly of irrelevancies and he failed entirely to meet any of the grave objections, which have been raised to those clauses of the Bill which propose to turn the Council into a collection of administrative or advisory units, to give unheard of powers to assistant under-secretaries, and to increase the personal powers of the Secretary of State just in those directions where it is desirable that they should be limited and curtailed. Lord Midleton put a most pertinent question to Lord Morley, which, to our thinking, throws a flood of light on the whole mystery of this Bill. Would it not be possible, he asked, to end by a stroke of the pen all the circumlocution which at present necessitates a paper from India revolving round the India Office for a month before being disposed of? Lord Morley was again taken by surprise, but he thought not. We are inclined to think that Lord Midleton, who spoke from an extensive experience, was right. And if it could be done by a stroke of the pen, why all this elaborate legislation, unless the intention were to petrify a large extension of bureaucratic power and independence in a statute from which no one would be able to extricate it.

The fact is, as we have said all along and now repeat, Lord Crewe is hopelessly in the hands of his permanent officials, and we trust that the present painful experience of being led into an inextricable mess will not be lost upon him. We have no doubt, whatever, that Mr. Montagu initiated this legislation with the best intentions, but there are people at the India Office who were clever enough to seize the opportunity it offered, and take advantage of his departure to another sphere and the inability of a Secretary of State, distracted by other claims upon his time, to give the matter the attention that he ought to have done. In the end, however, deplorable as the whole affair has been, it is not unduly optimistic to hope that good will come out of it. The elective principle has been admitted. It can be brought forward in another bill if necessary in a genuine and liberal form. The rottenness of the present system of administration at the India Office has been scathingly exposed. It must be ended and that can be done, if not altogether by a stroke of the pen, by a simple and comprehensible Bill, free from elaboration and mystery, which will carry out the objects which Mr. Montagu aimed at, without unduly increasing or curtailing the powers of anybody or setting up a petty domination over the Executive Government in India.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The forthcoming visit of M. Poincare to Russia, for which a grant of £16,000 has just been voted, will, of course, be an event of outstanding international importance. Not only will the visit greatly strengthen the Alliance between France and Russia, but it will probably lead to developments in the foreign policy of the European Powers. France's policy is well defined. She is the central member of the Triple Entente, her Alliance with Russia and cordial understanding with England making the Entente possible. M. Bourgeois, the new Foreign Minister, who is reported to be Anglophil and Russophil to his fingertips, will doubtless endeavour to hand it over to his successor in a still more vigorous form. At the same time he may be depended upon to guide the foreign policy of France with a resolution to maintain as far as possible peace with all other countries. That the new Ministry is one of the strongest that France has ever had, and already inspires confidence in the people, is evidenced by the fact, reported to-day, that the French loan of £32,000,000 has been over subscribed forty times,— and this despite the grave financial crisis through which Paris has just passed. The new French Cabinet has before it a long and difficult problem, but its main concern for the present is with the defences and the finances of the country. It has already declared that the Three Years' Service will be enforced with exactitude and fidelity, till such time as the Government is able to propose a partial relaxation of military burdens, with due consideration for the results of experience and the necessities of national defence. We do not think that there will be any serious difficulty in this respect. The late general election evinced no wide popular feeling against the new system; on the contrary it seemed to show that the electorate accepted it with resignation, if not with great enthusiasm. M Viviani's troubles are more likely to arise on the financial side. The situation has been greatly exaggerated, but it is certainly serious. France is a very wealthy country, but the French investor is cautious and sensitive. The income-tax proposals and the attempt to tax the Rente are unpopular, being considered in the nature of an attack upon those savings which the thrifty French bourgeois holds dearer than almost anything else, except his family and his country. But, as is characteristic of Frenchmen, if an appeal is made to their patriotism, even the small investor readily responds. That the confidence of this important factor in the national life has been completely restored has been placed beyond doubt by the splendid success of the loan just floated.

So far as Russia is concerned, the visit of the French President is certain to be welcomed with even greater enthusiasm than that displayed during such official visits in the past. For one reason, Russia is far more dependent on France to-day than a decade ago. Everybody is familiar with the support France has given Russia; how she has strengthened Russian credit, and how she has enabled the Russian Government to open up its territory in Europe as well as in Asia. Moreover, at the present time,—unceniably, in rivalry with Germany,—Russia has decided to pursue a forward military policy, proposing to spend the enormous sum of 750 million sterling on armaments during the next five years. It is idle to discuss whether this vast military expenditure is justified or not. Certainly it cannot make for the peace of Europe; at the same time it has to be recognised that, in the present position of Europe, nations are faced with the alternative of either arming to the limit of their capacity or of going under, and the armament race has of necessity to be fast and furious from year to year.

Although, therefore, the Chauvinist press in Europe will read in M. Poincare's visit secret arrangements directed against European peace, it would be folly to suggest that such are to be included in M. Poincare's *pourparlers* with the Russian Government. Neither France nor Russia wants war, though both dobutless have a sense of possible danger. Russia, therefore, is vitally interested in the French Three Years' Service Law, and the Russian press is emphatic on the point that the two Allies must pursue a similar policy regarding a substantial concession to their armed strength. A recent article in the "Bourse Gazette," the purport of which was cabled out by Reuter about the middle of last month, was specially significant. It declared that Russia had fulfilled her pledges to the Alliance and expected her Ally to do likewise, and proceeded to point out that Germany's peace footing was 880,000 men, Austria's 500,000 and Italy's 400,000 and that France would therefore be expected to have one of 770,000 men, and that could only be attained by the Three Years' Service Law.

Notes of the Day

"Breaking-Point" Again.

No one can deny that the Ulster Campaign against the Home Rule Bill has been exceedingly well stage-managed. Ulster, so we have been told, has been at "breaking-point" for some time past, but the psychological moment has been chosen for the Special Correspondent of "The Times" to inform the country that the situation is again "near breaking-point," and the Volunteers "most impatient to use their rifles." Let us hope that they know how to use them, as it is not so very long since the rifles came into their hands. But, of course, the cause of this sudden note of alarm is obvious. The peaceful character of the political atmosphere during the past few weeks, and the almost friendly character of the debate in the House of Lords on Monday, has evidently caused some misgiving in Ulster, and it is probably thought necessary to work up the alarm again as a sort of lever for the extraction of substantial concessions when the Amending Bill comes up in Committee in the Lords. Whether Ulster means to fight or not, it cannot be supposed that her leaders would be so foolish, under any circumstances, as to allow the Volunteers to use their rifles before the Home Rule Bill becomes an accomplished fact in law. For this reason the Government is not likely to be unduly disturbed by the alarmist messages from Belfast to "The Times," or its description of it as a "Government reeling from a succession of sharp reverses."

The End of the Struggle.

The correspondence between the Union Government and Mr. Gandhi, a summary of which is published in to-day's Reuter's telegrams, is an eminently satisfactory conclusion to the peaceful settlement of the South African difficulties. The Government has promised to adopt all the recommendations enumerated in the Commission's Report, and not included in the Relief Bill, and we may safely assume in view of the strong and uncompromising attitude which has been adopted by General Smuts and his colleagues since the Report of the Commission was published that this promise will be kept. It is equally satisfactory to note that Mr. Gandhi, in accepting the stipulation that the steps taken shall constitute a final settlement of the controversy and be unreservedly accepted as such by the Indian community, has been careful to state that this applies only as far as the "resistance trouble" is concerned, i.e. that the settlement is only final and complete as regards the points on which the passive resistance movement was instituted, and the matters with which the recommendations of the Commission deal. It could not, of course, be accepted as a final settlement of the status of the Indian in South Africa. Though he may be satisfied for the present with what he has obtained, he must continue to hold to his full status as a British citizen as the ultimate point to be attained. Mr. Gandhi has, therefore, done wisely in taking care to declare that "complete satisfaction cannot be accepted until full civil rights are conceded to resident Indians." But his tribute to the generous spirit with which the Union Government has treated the problem during the last few months is none the less deserving.

An Attack on Dr. Turner.

"The Vaccination Inquirer" for June contains a slashing attack over the initials of "A. P." on the book recently published by Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality, on "Sanitation in India." "A. P.", as most people who interest themselves in such controversies will know, is that veteran and energetic antagonist of vaccination, Lieut-General A. Phelps, President of the Anti-Vaccination League of Great Britain, and it is, of course, Dr. Turner's remarks on small-pox and vaccination which have aroused the General's scorn. General Phelps begins by declaring that "the student who wanted an epitome of the fallacious muddles and down-right mis-statements of facts which generally accompany controversies on vaccination can hardly do better than study this book" and he goes on:

> The author begins by calling small-pox "this very loathsome and fatal disease." Why, Sydenham, centures ago, spoke of it as the mildest and safest of diseases. It was by maltreatment that nurse or doctor could convert it into a really serious disease. Quite recently an epidemic in the largely unvaccinated population of Sydney failed to kill any one; vaccination did the killing! Professor Adolf Vogt, in his paper printed in the 8th volume of the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, showed that second attacks of smallpox are more frequent than, by the doctrine of probabilities, they should be. Yet our author quotes the twaddle of Brabmin quacks in support of the thesis that inoculation, the great blunder of the medical professio in the 18th century, was "the milder of the two evils." He thus ignores the fact that Jenner and the profession recognised that small-pox was spread by the practice and clamoured for its suppression till it was prohibited in 1840. In giving a puff to poor old Jenner, he omits to state—possibly does not know—that Jenner's cowpox inoculation is practically dead, and that a variant of the inoculation which he denounced is brazenly practised in its stead.

Facts Ignored.

The worthy General next rebukes Dr. Turner for quoting "Ellis's authority in puffing new inoculation without reprobation," and complains that "the facts that much vaccinated Italy and Japan, and even Germany, are suffering more from small-pox than the United Kingdom with its millions of unvaccinated are calmly ignored." "Still" says General Phelps,

> the truth sometimes emerges, as when Dr. Turner confesses that "a buffalo calf or a horse or an ass may also be used for the cultivation of lymphs." He also glides over thin ice when he admits that "the infectious diseases likely to be brought in the depot by the new calves are Foot and Mouth Diseases (very common), Rinderpest, Paraplasmosis and Anthrax." From this delectable teapost the "lymph" is squeezed by forceps, "in the form of fine pure droplets! The mixture of blood is airily mentioned, without a hint of the deadly implication thus smudged over. Nor is it explained that this filthy emulsion is "kept in an ice chamber" because it would otherwise putrefy. The severity of "black small-pox" is dwelt upon without a word to inform the public that it occurs in the vaccinated. A curious confession is made that chicken-pox, eczema and other skin diseases are diagnosed as small-pox."

Finally, Dr. Turner has been guilty, says his critic, of giving tables to show that there was more small-pox before than after the Compulsory Vaccination Act, without a word as to the improved sanitation to which any reduction which occurred was due. Perhaps Dr. Turner will have something to say to all this.

Russian Critics on the Oil Contract.

The "Bourse Gazette's" observation, reported to-day, that revision of the Anglo-Russian Convention in view of the British Government's oil contract in Persia is necessary, "but it must not be one-sided" is highly amusing when one considers that, as the Convention stands at present, it seems to operate only in favour of Russia. It is clear that Russia has become extremely jealous of the possibilities of British industrial advancement in Persia, and everything that militates against the consolidation of Russia's position in Central Asia is looked upon as an evil whether the Convention sanction it or not. The departure in British policy as illustrated by the contract will be highly beneficial both to Britain and Persia, and it is to be hoped that Sir Edward Grey will continue to look at Persian affairs from the new perspective he has chosen. Even if, as Russian criticisms allege, the spirit of the Convention has been broken, that need not be taken by us seriously, especially as we can point to the overt Russification of Northern Persia, the almost complete overthrow of Persian independence in Azerbaijan, and the weakening of Persian authority in general as manifestations of Russia's rather belated regard for the spirit of the Convention.

Official and Personal.

The Finance Member, Sir William Meyer, will leave Simla on the 17th instant and visit both Bombay and Calcutta.

Mr. Keeling Chief Engineer, Delhi, is reported somewhat seriously indisposed at Simla.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL REJECTED.

LARGE MAJORITY AGAINST.

LORD MORLEY'S DEFENCE.

EFFECT OF REJECTION IN INDIA.

"A DISASTER AND A GREAT BLUNDER."

The debate on the second reading of the India Council Bill was resumed in the House of Lords on Wednesday night, and the Bill was finally rejected by a majority of over two to one.

Lord Morley made a long speech in defence of the Bill, in the course of which he said that the Government of India was not directly or indirectly affected by the Bill. He denied that Mr. Montagu had inspired the scheme for India Office re-adjustment, and said Lord Curzon's suggestion regarding the change of the Council from an advisory to an administrative body was really moonshine.

Both Lord Morley and Lord Crewe stated that to reject the Bill would be a blunder, but the House did reject it by 96 votes to 38.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

The India Council Bill was rejected by the House of Lords by 96 votes to 38.

LATER.

The debate on the India Council Bill was resumed in the House of Lords this evening.

Lord Ampthill supported the rejection on the ground that the time was inopportune for proceeding with the Bill. Indian opinion would not be disappointed if it were not passed. The House was offered a Select Committee, but it wanted the opinion of the Government of India, the Provincial Councils and public bodies. When it had these it would be time to consider a revised Bill. The scheme revolutionised the whole conception of the Council. It converted it from an advisory into an administrative body. The result must be departmental tyranny, which in the case of India must at all costs be avoided for the Imperial power and prestige of the Viceroy and his Council.

LORD MORLEY'S SPEECH.

Lord Morley said Lord Ampthill predicted that immense friction was sure to follow the passage of the Bill, between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State but there was no reason whatever to anticipate this. The Bill had not any connection with the relations between those officials. There was no possibility that the changes proposed would in the least degree affect their relations. With reference to Lord Ampthill's desire for the views of the Government of India, Lord Morley pointed out that the Bill did not directly concern the Government of India. It was a Bill relating to the regulation of the constitution, business and procedure of the Secretary of State in Whitehall. The Government of India was not directly or even indirectly affected.

TWO INDIAN MEMBERS.

Lord Ampthill here interpolated:—Does Lord Morley contend that the Indian Government is not concerned in these Legislative Councils which are asked to elect members?

Lord Morley:—"All I can say is that if there has been an important change in the constitution of the Council of India it is a change made by me involving the introduction of two Indians."

That change was made not without consultation with Lord Minto but independent of the judgment of the Government of India. The latter was affected undoubtedly, but to give the Government of India authority over the constitution and procedure of the Council in Whitehall which was created to control the Government of India would be contrary to the Act of 1858. He did not mean that the Secretary of State would not be careful to correspond with the Viceroy and ascertain his views of anything that passed, but it was private correspondence, in his judgment and experience.

NOT INSPIRED BY MR. MONTAGU.

After criticising Lord Curzon's attitude, Lord Morley denied the allegation that Mr. Montagu had inspired the scheme for India Office re-adjustment. He then proceeded to describe the present routine of the India Office.

Replying to a question from Lord Midleton as to whether the numerous processes connected with the arrival of a paper from India, except sending it to the Council, could not be brought to an end by a stroke of pen, Lord Morley said that he thought not. The process he described, under the most favourable conditions, took the best part of a month whereas under the Bill, instead of going to a Committee, the paper had to go to a Member of Council, or if money was concerned to two Members of the Council. A single member reported to the Secretary of State. A meeting of the Council was not what Lord Curzon supposed, namely a deliberative assembly. It was, in nine cases out of ten, not very much more than a formality.

MOONSHINE.

Lord Curzon's suggestion regarding the change of the Council from an advisory to an administrative body was really moonshine.

Continuing, Lord Morley said that he thought that they might improve the Council by introducing men who had not had administrative experience. The principle on which he acted was that whenever fresh light was wanted, administrative experience must not be solely regarded. Regarding the going on of the Bill, it was true that hostile telegrams had been received from Chambers of Commerce and other bodies in India, and adverse opinions had been found in the Press. Surely that was the very reason for considering and sifting the measure, and for not taking such a precipitate step as to throw it out without examination.

REJECTION—A DISASTER.

He urged the House to consider the effect in India. After the expectations aroused, it would be something like a disaster and a great blunder to take this step.

Lord Islington urged that all criticisms could be dealt with effectively in a subsequent stage.

LORD SYDENHAM'S SUGGESTION.

Lord Sydenham complained of the lack of information. He admitted that the India Office needed reforming, and suggested that Lord Crewe should appoint a small independent body to examine the whole question.

Lord Reay said he thought that the Bill was needed. He had not heard a single argument justifying its rejection.

Lord Inchcape did not approve of some of the provisions of the Bill, but considered that it would be great misfortune if it were rejected. It would be better to thresh out the details in Committee.

Lord Harris opposed the Bill because he thought that it did not contain the spirit of impartiality which was the keynote of just administration in India.

UNLIMITED POWER.

Lord Midleton said he did not consider that any man should have such a responsibility as the Secretary of State. His power would be almost unlimited. It would be sham hypocrisy to tell the natives of India that they had been given anything under the Bill. As a matter of fact they would be losing much which they had at present.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe, replying, said that the Council would lose absolutely none of the financial control. The Act of 1858 was not going to be repealed. There had been much criticism of the Bill.

He turned to the assumed autocracy of the Secretary of State, and said that as a matter of fact countless checks had been proposed to anything approaching autocratic action. It was to be presumed that the Council would contain, as in the past, men of first-rate ability. Moreover, there was the perpetual control of Parliament, an ever-increasing force of public opinion in India, and an increasing volume of the Press. The main purpose and object of the Bill had been to regularise and accelerate the proceedings of the India Office. Referring to the objection to the election of Indian members, that demands would immediately be made for some form of election to the Viceroy's Council and other Executive Councils, Lord Crewe said that the answer surely was that those were administrative bodies, whereas the Council was not in any sense an administrative body.

EFFECT OF REJECTION.

Their Lordships had been asked not to pass the second reading of the Bill. Lord Crewe thought that they would be unwise in declining to consider and change. Regarding the effect of the rejection in India, he did not profess to be able to judge, but some sections of Indians were not particularly enamoured of some of the Bill's provisions, while some considered that it marked a considerable advance. If their Lordships declined to pass the second reading they would be making a blunder.

The motion for the second reading was rejected by 96 votes to 38.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 8.

The "Westminster Gazette" regrets the House of Lords' "high-handed action" against the India Council Bill, which it describes as out of all proportion to anything that can be alleged to be necessary.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the rejection will bring Government back to a realisation of the fact that the Government of India ought to be carried on as far as possible in consultation with the Opposition. The journal hopes that the action of the Lords will eventually result in an agreement between the parties on a modified measure.

THE IMMIGRANTS' RETURN.

APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

GURDIT SINGH'S GRIEVANCE.

A COSTLY VENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, July 8.

The Indians on board the Komagata announce that they are willing to return to Hong Kong. They have appealed to the Dominion Government for financial assistance.

The venture cost £15,000. Gurdit Singh blames London and the Ottawa Governments on the ground that both knew before the vessel left Hong Kong of the plan in hand but raised no objections. The vessel will probably sail within a week.

DEPORTATION ORDERED.

OTTAWA, July 8.

In view of the court's decision upholding the validity of the regulations excluding Hindus, instructions have been sent to the Immigration officials at Vancouver to proceed with the deportation of passengers on board the Komagata Maru.

THE OIL CONTRACT.

ACQUISITION OF CAPITAL AUTHORISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

By 228 votes to 48, the House of Commons adopted the resolution authorising the acquisition of the capital of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Replying to criticisms regarding lack of information, Mr. Churchill said that the Admiralty was unanimous as to the paramount importance of this question and it would be detrimental to public interest to give details. He said that no alternative source of supply could at present be found. The Government would use its controlling power to guide the company exclusively to develop the British-Persian zone near the coast. There would be no difficulty in getting oil in large quantities and in bringing it home by alternative routes.

RUSSIAN PRESS ALLEGE BREACH OF CONVENTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.

The Press continues to discuss the Persian oil concession. Both Liberal and Conservative papers allege that there has been at least a breach in the spirit of the Anglo-Russian convention.

The "Bourse Gazette" says that the Convention was concluded when Russia was externally and internally exhausted. Revision is necessary, but it must not be one-sided.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.

CREW SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

A torpedo-boat sank a submarine during manoeuvres. Fortunately the crew were saved.

TOULON, July 8.

The submarine was travelling at the surface, hence most of her crew were on the deck. Others rushed up as she sank into 170 fathoms of water and were rescued by the boats of warships. Heavy sea was running at the time.

LATER.

It appears that the submarine Calypso collided with the submarine Circe in course of evolutions. The former has been abandoned in 300 feet of water. Two petty-officers died of exposure and one is missing.

CHINA PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

HEAVY INCREASE IN THE TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, July 7.

The severe depression in piece-goods has been greatly accentuated by the decision of the Cheking and Kiangsu Governments to enforce a heavy increase in likin from an average of from 4 to 5 candareens per piece to from 60 to 70 candareens. Finding protests sent to Peking useless the native buyers are boycotting the auctions, the average turn over of which amounts to £50,000 weekly, hoping that pressure from foreign importers will result in a reduction.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTROVERSY.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

TO BE FINAL AND COMPLETE.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, July 7.

Correspondence between the Government and Mr. Gandhi giving details of the Indian settlement shows that the Government promises to adopt all the recommendations enumerated at the end of the Commission's report and not included in the Relief Bill.

The Government stipulates that the steps taken shall constitute a complete and final settlement of the controversy and be unreservedly accepted as such by the Indian community.

Mr. Gandhi, replying, states that the passage of the Bill and the correspondence finally close the passive resistance struggle. Some of the Indians are still dissatisfied with the details, but he is unable to comply with their wishes. He adds that complete satisfaction cannot be expected until full civic rights are conceded to resident Indians, and he hopes that the Europeans will eventually see the justice of granting those rights.

Meanwhile, if the generous spirit with which the Government has treated the problem during the last few months continues, he is certain that the Indians will be able to enjoy a measure of peace, and never be a source of trouble to the Government.

The following cablegram has been received by the Associated Press of India from the South African Indian leaders:—

"Johannesburg July 6th.—Final settlement of passive resistance has been completed, ending eight years' continuous struggle. Passive resistance submission has been entirely met by legislative and administrative measures as required. A sprit of justice prevailed in the Ministers' speeches and debates in both Houses. For this honourable result, though reached principally through the sufferings of thousands of resisters by way of quickening the South-African conscience, the community is deeply grateful to the Imperial, Indian and Union Governments and also to the Indian people under Mr. Gokhale's guidance and to the Rev. Andrews' and Pearson's mission. If the above spirit continues to pervade the administration and existing laws, there would be no fear of a revival of trouble." The message is signed by Messrs. Kachalia, Gandhi, Kallenbarh and Polak.

END OF WOOLWICH ARSENAL STRIKE.

APPOINTMENT OF A COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had decided to appoint a court of enquiry to settle the Woolwich dispute. Two representatives of employers and two trade-unionists would be appointed with Sir George Askwith acting as chairham. There was now no reason why the men should not resume work. The Government was willing that the construction which particularly affected the case, should remain in abeyance and the man who originated the strike might return pending enquiry.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS ACCEPTED BY THE MEN.

At a meeting of the Woolwich strikers, enthusiastic acceptance was given to the Government's proposals, namely, that the discharged men and all strikers shall resume work, that whatever the result of the enquiry none shall be punished, and that the erection of the machinery in connection with which the trouble arose shall be continued, providing that the remainder of the foundation be done by Arsenal employers. Work is to be resumed on Thursday.

Sixty engineers in the Portsmouth dockyard came out on strike in sympathy with the Woolwich men prior to the decision of the latter to resume.

MR. POINCARE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 7.

The Chamber has approved a grant of £16,000 towards the expenses of President Poincaré's visit to Russia and Scandinavia. The Socialists opposed the grant on the ground that such visits were liable to lead to secret treaties.

SITUATION IN ULSTER

NEAR BREAKING POINT.

"THE TIMES" ON PEACE PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

A telegram from Belfast to "The Times" describes the situation in Ulster as near breaking point. Volunteers, says the message, are most impatient, asking when they are to use their rifles.

In an editorial article discussing the political situation "The Times" says:—"The House of Lords having met the widespread desires of the people of India by rejecting the mischievous and revolutionary Council of India Bill, has now to get to the practical business of the Amending Bill. None can doubt that the Government is reeling from a succession of sharp reverses. We doubt whether any Ministry so near disintegration, dare face the terrible dangers involved in the refusal to endorse the Lords' peace aproposals."

LIMITING DISCUSSION OF FINANCE BILL.

MR. BONAR LAW'S MOTION OF CENSURE REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law's motion censuring the Government for proposing to guillotine resolutions limiting further discussion of the Finance Bill to seven days, was rejected by 269 votes to 249.

The small majority was partly due to Liberal abstentions.

HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED.

Twenty-three Labour members and sixty-three Nationalists supported the Government against Mr. Bonar Law's motion of censure. One Liberal voted with the minority. Most of the Liberal abstainers object to the principle of closure of the financial proposals.

Altogether twenty-two Liberals abstained from the division on Mr. Bonar Law's motion of censure. They were mostly members of the famous "Holy Cave" of rich Liberals. There is talk of an early election in the lobby.

INDIAN LOANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

The Indian Government loan issue is being quoted at from par to a quarter premium.

The South Indian Railway loan has been closed, being oversubscribed.

PERSIAN RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Replying to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that Great Britain had not stipulated that there should necessarily be a break in the gauge in any railway connecting North Persia with the coast, outside or on the edge of the British Sphere.

SUFFRAGETTE ATTEMPT ON BURNS'S COTTAGE.

ONE MISCREANT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Two suffragettes were observed by watchmen placing large bombs by Burns's cottage, Ayr. A watchman managed to capture one of the miscreants and also the bombs.

DEATH OF GENERAL OLIPHANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

The death is announced of General Sir L. J. Oliphant.

The late General Sir Laurence James Oliphant, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., entered the Army in 1886 and rose to the rank of Major-General in 1898. He served in the Soudan Compaign of 1885 and was awarded the medal with clasp and the Khedive's Star. He later commanded the Grenadier Guards and again the Infantry Brigade at Aldershot in 1900-01. He served in the Boer War in 1901-02, was mentioned in the despatches and won the Queen's medal with 4 clasps. He was also created a Companion of the Bath. During 1903-06 he was commanding the Home District and between 1907-11, he was General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command. General Oliphant was 68 years old at the time of his death.

It is reported from China that Sunyatsen has left Japan and is now in South Yunnan.

COTTON TRADE DEPRESSION.

CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION

MILLS TO STOP FOR THREE WEEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MANCHESTER, July 7.

The General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has decided owing to the depressed state of the industry to call a mass meeting of the American spinning section of the Federation on the 17th instant, and recommend the curtailment of production during the next few months involving the stoppage of mills engaged in American Cotton for a period equivalent to three full weeks before the end of September.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

The decrease in imports during June amounted to £37,477 in value and in exports to £2.963,592.

The former consisted chiefly of food, drink and tobacco £1,301,248 and wood £458,000; while there were increases in raw cotton £1,485,359 and wool £369,534.

The principal decreases in exports were in iron manufactures £807,000 and cotton £1,540,961.

There was an increase in wool of £171,473.

FRENCH LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

The French loan of £32,000,000 has been oversubscribed forty times.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

SOME CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 8.

The sessions trial in the conspiracy case was resumed to-day. Kunwar Sagat Singh and Kunwar Hanuth Singh sons of Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur said that their tutors Balraj and Balmokand, accompanied them to Jodhpur last January and Balmokund was still in Jodhpur when arrested. Witness identified various letters etc., as being in the handwriting of Balraj and Balmokand.

Mahamed Yusuf and Nathu Ram, clerks in the D. C. S., office, Gurdaspur, deposed that Charan Das looked up the name of Mr. Gordon in the Civil List at the office.

Other evidence was to the effect that Charan Das entertained one guest in February last and two guests last October, one of whom was said by Shib Das, brother of Charan Das, to be Basanta Kumar, and the other was the person in the photo (Rash Behari.)

In cross-examination it transpired that the witness and Charan Das had for a long time been engaged in litigation and the witness subsequently said he identified Basanta Kumar at the suggestion of the Police Superintendent.

Witness did not really think he was the visitor. The court adjourned till Friday.

DISASTER IN RECENT STORM.

COUNTRY CRAFT WITH MAILS AND PASSENGERS FOUNDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

A disaster in the recent storm in the Arabian Sea is reported. It appears that owing to the non-arrival of the usual steamer, the Bhuj mails dispatched on the 29th June were being sent across the Gulf of Kutch from Puna to Razi by a country boat. The boat foundered with nine out of ten passengers, it contained also the mail. The guard perishing while thirteen mail bags were lost.

In the case of defamation brought by Pundit Rambhaj Dutt Chaudhri against the editor and proprietor of the "Punjab Samachar," a vernacular weekly, the latter obtained stay of proceedings order from Sessions Judge, Lahore, pending disposal of appeal against order of conviction in the "Desh" news paper defamation case of which facts are similar. Justice Chevis has no on application of Pundit Rambhaj set aside the stay order remarking that to block the proceedings in this manner at the eleventh hour is objectionable, that the magistrates are liable to be transferred and then proceedings may have to be restarted before another magistrate and that the defamation proceedings should not be stopped.

MEMBER OF COMMERCE IN BOMBAY.

MEETING WITH COMMERCIAL BODIES.

MANY TOPICS DISCUSSED.

THE QUESTION OF RAILWAY FINANCE.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan, Member for Commerce and Industry Government of India, is at present in Bombay and yesterday afternoon he met the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber Bureau, and subsequently the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Several matters of interest to the commercial community were touched upon in a speech by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and the points raised were replied to by Mr. Gillan.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., presided.

In opening the meeting the Chairman said:—

Before coming to business I should like to express our pleasure at having you among us for a few days. We have great faith in personal acquaintance with the members of Government with whom we have to deal, and we have still greater faith in the advantage of personal discussions with them. When you paid us a visit two years ago you represented the Finance Department; but we have now to welcome you as a member of our own particular Department. We feel confident that the inclusion of such an able Financial Officer in the Railway Board will prove to be a very wise step, and I am sure the Railway experts do not fail to realise the advantage of having on their side someone who knows the ways and means of the Finance Department.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

A reference to the records of the Chamber for many years past reveals an unbroken series of demands for a progressive and continuous policy of Railway construction, more particularly in bringing open lines up to date. We recognise that conditions have improved in this respect in recent years, and that larger grants have been made available; but the increase in the grants keeps dragging along in the wake of the increase in traffic, and I don't suppose the position is in reality any better than it was a few years ago.

In 1907 when exports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 173 crores and Imports at Rs. 108 crores, or say Rs. 281 crores in all, the Mackay Commission considered that an annual expenditure of £12½ million sterling was necessary to keep Railways properly equipped. It is only quite recently that the Railway allotment has amounted to this figure, but in the meantime Exports have increased to Rs. 244 crores and Imports to Rs. 183 crores or say Rs. 427 crores in all, which is an increase of 50 per cent. in value. These figures are much more eloquent than any words of mine can be.

A SERIOUS POSITION.

My special reason for referring to Railway Finance to-day is that a serious position has arisen in connection with the railways in which we are specially interested. Every advantage has been taken of the grants of the last two years to push ahead with the very necessary construction works which had been sanctioned: but the provision which Government has been able to make has fallen so short of the demands of the Railways that all-important schemes which were in progress have had to be stopped. The misfortunes attending this necessity are manifold—the works must be abandoned for a year in spite of the fact that already large sums of as yet unproductive capital are sunk in them; the organisation which has been got together to carry out these parts of the sanctioned programme must be disbanded,—and the Railway facilities which the trade and the port so badly needs, must be set back for a year at a time when our new and costly Docks have come into use, and are being equipped for the handling of the steady increase of trade, which a normal monsoon will undoubtedly bring.

It will be a thousand pities if this accumulation of misfortune must be suffered for want of a few lakhs of rupees to be expended on works which in themselves create such an excellent security: and I hope Government may yet be able to adjust their Railway Finance for the current year to permit of the existing programme of sanctioned works being carried through.

FINANCE MEMBER IN A GOOD HUMOUR.

I think, Sir, the time is an opportune one to press for assistance from the Finance Department, as the success of the Rs. 5 crore loan floated last week must have put the Finance Minister into a thoroughly good humour.

As I wish to concentrate our urgent demands on this one question, I will not do more than say that the Muttra-Aligarh Link is still in the forefront of our programme, and the necessity of steadily increasing provision for Railway development was never more urgent. There is ample evidence that the country has plenty of money to invest in good securities, and there can be few better securities than the Railways.

What is known as the Punjab Cement Concession has aroused a great deal of interest in Bombay, but I shall leave it to other members who are present to put their views on this matter before you.

I wish to refer to the Presidency Banks Act and to the Government of India Notification No. 4734 A of 29th July, 1907, prescribing certain shares upon the security of which Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash Credits under, and ask under what procedure Government make these Notifications whether you can say if further Notifications have been made, and if it be possible for Government to notify any additions to the parties concerned.

I ask the latter question as I have discovered that the resolution referred to above was apparently not known to all Bankers in this City.

I further suggest that all Ordinary Shares of Railway Companies issued in India under branch line terms with rebate either from the Government of India or the Parent Line be automatically prescribed as Shares, upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance money, etc.

We have now to ask your attention to a few sections of the Companies Act.

Section 75 stipulates that if a statement of "authorised" Capital is published, the publication must be accompanied by an equally prominent statement of "subscribed" and "paid up" Capital.

The Section does not seem to apply to a statement of "Capital" or "Subscribed Capital," and it appears as if Companies who advertised "Capital Rs. 1 crore" or "Subscribed Capital Rs. 50 lakhs" without any qualification or explanation would not be contravening the Act, even though the "paid up" Capital were only Rs. 1 lakh.

Section 91A., 91B., and 91C. These Sections were obviously intended to apply to *public companies only*, but private companies are not exempted. The provisions of 91B. in particular cannot be complied with by private companies in many cases and the three Sections should be amended accordingly.

Section 144 refers to *Auditors* and this Chamber has given its cordial support to the determination to secure a high standard of auditing. But it should be recognised that the process of elevation must be gradual, and local Governments might with advantage be given sufficient discretion to enable them to avoid inflicting unnecessary hardship in individual cases. After all the fact that Auditors can only practise under licenses controlled by Government provides a guarantee of considerable value.

AUDITORS' QUALIFICATIONS.

But while we suggest that Government might hold their hand to some extent in respect of Auditors now practising, we would urge them to provide with as little delay as possible, a scheme whereby those who wish to qualify themselves as Public Accountants and Auditors should be put in a position to do so. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of young men have made a special study of Accounts and Company Law and have worked for and passed examinations in this connection: we think it of great importance that Government should lose no time in declaring the qualifications which they will require in the Auditors of the future, so that those concerned may be able to direct their studies and apprenticeship in the proper fines. Conditions no doubt vary in the different Provinces, but it should not be difficult to decide on the broad principles which should be recognised throughout India.

Section 155. It has been represented to the Committee that it will be very difficult for the majority of the public and up country pleaders, etc., to know which Sections apply to the various forms of "winding up" and it is suggested that the Section should be amended so as to make this clear.

Section 277 refers to Companies established outside British India. In the representation which this Chamber made to Government in September 1912 they particularly asked that the expression "Establishes a place of business" should be defined and they regret to find ness' should lie defined and they regret to find that the omission of any such definition has already caused a great deal of trouble and difficulty.

We have been informed of the case of a Company operating in two of the large cities under precisely similar conditions: in one city their Solicitors advised them that they had established a place of business within the meaning of the Act, and in the other they were advised that this Section of the Act did not apply to them. An application to Government for an expression of opinion result in most instances in a reference of the parties concerned to their Solicitors, it is obvious that an early amendment of the Section is very necessary; such amendment should be made with the view of stating plainly when a Company is deemed, or not deemed, to have established "a place of business," and more particularly when it is represented by agents.

UNREASONABLE PROVISIONS.

Section 277 (1) (c). The Chamber in their report on the Bill suggested that in lieu of a list of the Directors it would be more useful to have the address of the registered or principal office of a foreign Company; when the Act was passed, however, the Chamber regretted to see that the provision requiring a list of Directors (to which "Managers" had been added) was retained, although their suggestion as to the office of the Company was accepted. The Chamber have since learned that the provisions of this clause are regarded by foreign Companies as being unreasonable and somewhat oppressive and expensive, as such Companies being domiciled in nearly every instances some thousands of miles from British India, the names of their Directors and Managers convey little or nothing to the public in British India. The Chamber would accordingly again urge that Clause (c) should be repealed.

Section 277 (3). The Chamber understands that Government have intimated that "Private Companies" are exempt from the operation of this section in respect of the filling of Balance Sheets and which they are not required to file under the English Act. From para 64 of the Report of the Select Committee it is clear that the power to issue a notification, exempting any company or class of companies from the requirements of this Sub-Section, was introduced primarily for the purpose of meeting the case of "Private Companies." No such notification has yet been issued; as such exemption, and its attendant non-liability to penalties under Sub-Section (5), can legally only be secured by means of a notification, the Chamber trust that the necessary notification will be issued at the earliest opportunity.

MR. GILLAN'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan, in reply, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen, I am gratified that you should remember our last meeting here. To you it must have been an incident of small importance. To me it was a great occasion since I came among you with the great though temporary dignity of a Member of Council. And the Fates, or to be more precise their Viceregent in India, have been kind in allowing me to address you a second time in the same exalted capacity, though with a different portfolio. I need hardly say that no one would welcome more warmly than myself any opportunities in the future of our meeting under similar conditions, but since it is too much to hope that I should pursue further a round of the seats in Council, I may say that I look forward to renewing my acquaintance with you in the humbler but still extremely important and I hope useful capacity of a Member of the Railway Board, and I am sure that then as now you will give me a considerate reception.

I do not propose to deal at present with the proposals which you have put forward for the amendment of the Companies Act. They are technical and all I need say is that they will receive the consideration which coming from a body of your commercial experience and knowledge they deserve. I may, however, mention the subject of auditors to tell you that the attention of the Government of India had already been directed to the working of the new rules and that we have asked for the opinion of Local Governments on the matter. Our policy, I am glad to say, is exactly what you favour, namely that we should press steadily towards a reform of audit but that the pace should not be so rapid as to embarrass business or result in hardship or injustice.

RAILWAY POLICY.

On the subject of railways I am afraid you may think when I have finished that I had decided to keep on the safe ground of generalities, but I hope what I have to say will not for that reason be altogether uninteresting. We know that the claims of railways to have money spent on them are not by any means universally admitted. On the contrary, these claims are not merely opposed they seem to rouse in some quarters a sense of antagonism and animosity. On this point there are two things I should like to say. The first is that we who are on the railway side do not impute unworthy motives to the protagonists of other interests which we recognise as important factors in the well-being of the country and we are entitled to the same treatment from those who do not see eye to eye with us in the matter. We are all in the fighting line engaged in a struggle which has for its object the increase of India's properity, and it is absurd to quarrel with one another because we cannot in that line all occupy the same position. The second point is that objections to railway expenditure in general are seldom pressed in my experience to apply to the lines that most nearly come home to us. Calcutta, I mean, would remain calm if Mr. Rumboll or Mr. Woolcombe did not get all the money they wanted. Madras may turn a deaf ear to the lamentations of the North-Western and even you, gentlemen, might accept with resignation a decision not to push on with the Delhi-Karachi extension. But I cannot well imagine any responsible men in Bombay viewing with indifference the restriction of expenditure on the G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. below the legimate requirements of those lines. It is, of course, a common place now to say that nearly the whole of the capital programme has to be devoted to open line works, but what does that mean? It means that all our money goes to keeping our lines up to the minimum requirements of traffic, and I have no hesitation in saying that if our railway system were to become chocked—inadequate for the traffic offering tha

the result would be, not as sometimes represented, detrimental merely to this or that section of the community, but a calamity for the whole country.

BOMBAY DOCK CRITICS.

I may go on perhaps to a further point. Mr. Whitty was speaking to me yesterday about Sir Walter Hughes who I believe originated many of your big Bombay projects which have since so ably been carried out by Sir Frederick Sprott. I understood from what Mr. Whitty told me that in the early days those projects were frequently condemned as premature and extravagant. Where are the critics now? What would they say to the extraordinary expansion of trade on which your President has remarked, to the solid line of docks which has come into being, the railways which are growing behind them, to quadruple tracks and the possibility of electrification. The fact is that for progress there is essential not only foresight but faith—faith in the great possibilities of this country and enthusiasm. But naturally enthusiasm in itself is not a thing to conjure with in the Finance Department. The Finance Minister very properly demands facts and what we have to do is to build up the statement of our requirements on a basis of facts, hard, solid and uncontrovertible. I am not talking now, you will understand, of your President's speech, which could not go into details any more than I can, but of the working up and presentation of the case by railway companies and by the Railway Board. The impression is gaining ground, I am sorry to say, as, indeed, Mr. Marshall Reid indicated, that we are not keeping pace with requirements. If so, what we have to do is to prove it in the most concrete and definite way possible. If we cannot I for one will admit that no blame rests with the Finance Department. In any case we may be certain of a fair hearing from Sir William Meyer, who has already shown his willingness in a year by no means unduly favourable to finance a full programme, and who is, if I may say so, heartily to be congratulated on the entire success of the courageous policy which he must have adopted with that end in view of raising the Indian loan to five crores.

POINTS TO BE LOOKED INTO.

Gentlemen, as I said I have dealt with generalities, but what I felt was that it might really be more useful to you if I tried to define my general attitude to the questions in which we are interested than promised merely that the particular points mentioned by Mr. Marshall Reid should be looked into, as I assure you they will be. I would only like to add that what I have said about the substantiation of the railway case for funds has not been evolved merely as a convenient answer to your remarks. The examination of requirements, with reference for instance to the programme of renewals which are of the highest importance from this point of view, has already been put in hand by the Railway Board, and the result, we hope, will be both to enable us to deal more confidently with the claims brought before us, and to bring them in a more convincing form to the attention of the Finance Department.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Gillan terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held yesterday to discuss several commercial questions with the Hon. Mr. Gillan, C.S.I., acting Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India. The following members were present:—

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, (Chairman), the Hon. Sir Fazulbhay Currimbhoy Ibrahim, the Hon. Mr. Munmohandass Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Messrs. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Messrs. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Messrs. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, Messrs. Chaturbhuj Shivji, Messrs. Rewashanker Jagjiwan, Messrs. Motilal Kanji, and Jainarain Hindoomal Dani.

The Chairman said:—I deem it a privilege to have the pleasaure of welcoming you, Mr. Gillan, at this your first interview with the Committee of this Chamber, and I am voicing the feelings of the whole Committee when I say we are very pleased to see you in our midst. Your predecessor gave this Committee various opportunities of discussing with him several questions of importance to the commercial community during his visits to Bombay. It has now been unanimously recognised that such round-table conferences lead to the elucidation of many a question in a few minutes, which may by correspondence be protracted over months. Even the Government of India in their letter regarding re-organization of the Department of Commerce and Industry about a couple of years back, expressed themselves greatly in favour of such interviews during the tours of Heads of Departments. I am sure this Committee can count upon your sympathetic attention to whatever is brought to your notice at such discussions.

THE LATE MR. NOEL PATON.

It is my painful duty to refer to the sudden death of Mr. Noel Paton, the late capable Director-Geseral of Commercial Intelligence. He was one of the best friends of this Chamber, and always gave this Committee whatever information he could. What little this Committee may have been able to do for his Department was always appreciated by him, and in him the Indian Commercial community loses one of the most sympathetic Officers of the Supreme Government. Mr. Noel Paton spared neither time nor trouble to bring to practical proof several new schemes and innovations of his regarding major articles of commerce in India. He identified himself enthusiastically with the question of wheat elevators and their necessity in India. He also had in view a most useful scheme about more accurate Cotton Growth Returns made out from returns of pressing factories. It is to be hoped that these will be followed up by Mr. Paton's successsor in office.

At the annual meetings held here to consider the revision of Tariff Valuations for Customs purposes, I am sorry to bring to your notice that no representative of the Indian mercantile community of this city is invited. I need hardly say much to show that it is very necessary to have such representation from this Chamber on the said Committee, as this Chamber will be able to give useful information and guidance to it. Not having heard what objections there can be to such a representation from this Chamber, I do not propose to dwell further on this point.

You are no doubt aware of the strong feelings of the commercial community of this Presidency regarding the Cement Monopoly given by the Punjab Government. Petitions giving details of how such a monopoly is contrary to the recognised principles of the Government of India and is greatly detrimental to the interests of cement companies floated in Bombay before the monopoly in the Punjab was heard of, have already been submitted to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State in Council. This Committee confidently hope the Supreme Government will not fail to withhold their sanction to this contract.

THE COTTON-GROWING EXPERIMENT.

The leasing of 7,500 acres of land on the Lower Bary Doab Canal for cotton growing to the international Cotton Associations's Syndicate has been viewed in this Presidency from different standpoints, but my Committee think there can be no objections to the said lease as long as the aim of the Punjab Government has been to permit of practical demonstrations of up-to-date cultivation being afforded to local cultivators through the agency of such a Company working under an European agricultural expert, and with steam levellers, steam ploughs and other modern agricultural implements. One of the local papers says:—

"It is intended to introduce a system of intensive cultivation and it is hoped that the example shown by the Company will cause other landed proprietors in India to adopt similar methods and to increase the yield per acre and materially improve the quality of the cotton."

This is a most desirable aim. The Committee awaits official information about the terms from papers relating to the concession, for which necessary application is being made to the Punjab Agricultural Department.

In 1912 the Government of India addressed the local Government regarding the question of re-organization of the Commercial Intelligence Department, and considerably amplifying the same. This Committee approved the Government of India's suggestions, and we would be glad if you could tell us how far the Government of India have progressed with their proposals.

THE MUTTRAH-ALIGARH LINK.

There has been a very strong feeling amongst Bombay merchants, and especially cotton merchants, regarding the great inconvenience to the trade in and round about Alligarh owing to the delay in constructing the Muttra-Alligarh link. The question has ere now been most exhaustively put before the Railway Board from this side, and it is difficult to understand on what grounds the construction of this link is being withheld. The distance, 19 miles, from Alligarh to Hathras has to be paid for to the E. I. Railway for grain and seed traffic as much as would be required for 150 miles from Alligarh to the Calcutta side, and besides that high rate being charged by the E. I. Railway on the excuse of the short lead on its line for traffic to Bombay, the change of gauge at Hathras puts goods from Alligarh to Bombay to an enormous disadvantage and delay that could easily be remedied without injustice to Calcutta, which is more distant from Alligarh than Bombay. It is a fact that during the busy season in a year of normal crop the waggon supply of any railway cannot cope adequately with the full demand for same and some delay in moving the goods is inevitable. The waggon supply at Alligarh for Bombay traffic is most unsatisfactory as preference is naturally given to goods waiting for the longer lead to Calcutta. Many a time this delay has resulted in unforeseen heavy loss to Bombay cotton and seed merchants, who have not been able to get their goods down here in time for the stipulated delivery or shipment. Alligarh is nearer to Bombay, and hence there can be no encroachment on the E. I. Railway by this link being constructed by the B.B. & C.I. Railway, Cotton and seeds and grains are meant for Bombay, owing to this being the biggest market for these commodities in India, and it would appear most objectionable to have artificial obstructions to the carriage of these articles to Bombay in the cheapest and most expeditious manner possible.

I understand one of the conditions in the agreement between the Secretary of State and the B.B. & C.I., Railway make it imperative for the B.B. & C.I. Railway to quote such rates for traffic to Bombay and Karachi as will give neither of these ports an opportunity to complain. May not Bombay request from the Railway Board the same treatment regarding the ports of Bombay and Calcutta. I understand it is very likely that a broad gauge line from Karachi to the United Provinces is to be sanctioned, which will severely test the competing capacities of these two ports. It is therefore high time now that Bombay should be granted the Muttra Alligarh link which is in all justice due to her.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have, I find, not objected to the construction of this link but suggest that it should be done through the E. I. Railway. This is a most artificial suggestion as the management should in the natural course go to the B.B. & C.I. Railway, as this link is meant for traffic to Bombay and Karachi only, which is controlled by the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

This Committee had always asked for rules and regulations regarding the appointment of auditors of Joint Stock Companies being framed by the Government of India for the whole of India. The Indian Companies Act, however, provides for each Government making their own provisions in this matter. This has led to various and most divergent rules and regulations being in force in different Presidencies and Provinces leading to a good deal of heart-burning over each Government's action. The local Government have appointed a Council to deal with the nomination of Auditors and their first list of nominations has shown the necessity for modifying some of the regulations of the local Government, who have been addressed on the point, and whose sympathetic decision in the matter is awaited.

There were also discussed the questions of the Karwar-Hubly Railway Project, interest on decrees of Small Causes Courts, and the Indian Trade marks Registration.

MR. GILLAN'S REPLY.

After the Chairman had spoken, the Hon. Mr. Gillan said that he asasociated himself with what the Chairman said about the sad death of Mr. Noel Paton, which would be a great loss to the Commercial Department. With regard to the Aligarh-Muttra Chord he referred the Chamber to what his Excellency Lord Hardinge had said in his reply to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

With regard to the Punjab cement monopoly he said that there was a great deal to be said, but as the matter was at present under the consideration of the Government of India as a whole, he was not at liberty to discuss the matter.

As to the demand of the Chamber for being represented on the Customs Tariff Valuation Committee, Mr. Gillan said that it was a coincidence that this matter had already been taken up by the Government of India which had asked for the opinions of the Provincial Governments. There would thus be an opportunity to examine the suggestion of the Chamber, which receive due consideration from the Government.

With regard to the question of Auditors the Government of India had asked the Provincial Governments their views as to the working of the rules passed by them, and Mr. Gillan hoped that the difficulties to which the attention of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments was drawn, from different quarters would be removed.

THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

The re-organisation of the Commercial Intelligence Department, Mr. Gillan said, had been under consideration for a very long time. This was a matter for regret, since the activities of the Department were necessarily restricted so long as it was not placed on a permanent basis, but it had been found necessary again to consult Local Governments as to the present position of the provincial organisations, the necessity of an Imperial staff in addition to the question of co-ordinating their activities.

In conclusion, he agreed with what the Chairman had said about cooperation between the Chambers of Commerce and members of the Government, and hoped that when he went to the Railway Board there would be free communication and free expression of opinions between the Railway authorities and the commercial community.

The meeting dispersed after the Chairman had thanked the Hon. Mr. Gillan for the interview he had given to the Committee.

"RASAI" IN SIND.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I read in the "Bombay Chronicle" the other day that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has issued a circular to Government officials drawing their special attention to the rules framed to govern the conduct of Government servants with regard to the acceptance of complimentary gifts or presents from the people. He has specially emphasised the great need of the discouragement by officials themselves of the practice of complimentary presents given by people to officers of the Government. This practice prevails in an extraordinarily virulent form in Sind where the *zemindars* present *dalis* to officials both in the Revenue and Police departments. The practice is very widespread and common there, and large sums are spent by zemindars annually for the purpose of securing the goodwill of the particular officials who, by reason of their official position, have the power to make or mar them. So very systematised has this practice of giving *dalis* become that any one who has the courage and independence to refuse to follow it, runs the risk of being regarded as disrespectful and insubordinate to the officials concerned, and may, as a result have to bear the consequences, by no means slight, of forfeiting the good-will of officials.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has only asked his subordinate Government officers to discourage the presentation of *dalis*. I think he should have gone further. He should have positively prohibited them from accepting any *dali* from those who had business conection with him as an official. For there is absolutely no justification for the giving of "dalis" since most of the persons, who present these cannot lay the slightest claim to friendship or social equality which alone would justify any "complimentary" presents. Gifts from persons, who are neither friends or intimate acquaintances, nor have any other private relations with officials, can in no sense of the word be termed and passed off as mere complimentary presents. To be frank, they are really and solely intended for the purpose of ingratiating oneself into the favour of particular officials with whom one has to do.

Worse than the "dali" system is the iniquitous *Rasai* system—a system by which zemindars and ultimately the poverty-stricken, heavily-indebted, miserably clothed, and worse fed "haris" or cultivators of Sind have to bear almost all the expenses of the touring arrangements of the revenue officials, including the supplying of meals not only to the officials themselves but to their friends when any accompany them and their attendants who always follow them. Things in Sind rarely come into the limelight of open public criticism. Criticism of officials is not tolerated there as it is in Bombay, where, the rule being less personal than it is in Sind, public criticism finds a large and free scope. In Sind, the Commissioner is the Government and practically the final authority for the people since the Bombay Government hardly ever "sees any reason to interfere." We hope that the questions of the *dali* and still more of the *Rasai* system will be taken up in right earnest by the Governor-in-Council whose delegate the Commissioner-in-Sind is. I understand that Mr. Beyts, the Collector or Hyderabad, has got hold of a *bundi* or register in which is entered an account of the money received and paid by the lower revenue officials towards the Rasai of some assistant collectors and collectors. I hope that Lord Willingdon will send for this *bundi* and will follow up this public disclosure of the existence of an extremely oppressive practice with a wholesale reconsideration of the methods by which the touring arrangements of revenue officers are made and devise a scheme by which the lower revenue officials, i.e., mukhtiarkars (i.e. mamlatdars) and tapedars have nothing to do with the arrangement of the "table" of their official superiors.—Yours, etc.,

Yours, etc.,

CIVICUS.

THE PATHAN TRAGEDY.

At the Corner's inquest held inquiring into the deaths of Banekhan and Chumandkhan, the Pathans who met their death on the night of the first instant at the junction of Gujar and Doctor Streets, the jury yesterday returned a verdict of culpable homicide, amounting to murder against Mahomed Alikhan.

It will be remembered that the allegation was that death was the result of stabs inflicted on the deceased by Mohamed Alikhan Nadirshah, also a Pathan. Inspector O'Brien led the evidence. The medical officer certified that death was due to haemorrhage consequent on multiple injuries, which could have been caused by a knife.

The suspected person declined to make a statement.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A SHARE TRANSACTION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

TULSIDAS MOHANJI KARANNI,—v. BAI PORIBAI.

The plaintiff in this suit was a stock and share broker. He alleged that on 13th February, 1911, one Goculdas Mathuradas pledged with him two share certificates No. 26 and 51 of the Albert Press Co., standing in his name as security for Rs. 1,300 advanced to him by the plaintiff. Another share certificate bearing No. 11, also standing in his name, was sold to him by the said Goculdas. The necessary transfer form was executed in the plaintiff's favour the same day, and on the same day the plaintiff sent the form and the certificate to the Company to get it transferred in his own name. Subsequently the Company intimated to him that they did not approve of the plaintiff as a transferee of the share in terms of the Articles of Association. The Company refused to give any reason for such disapproval. On 9th September, 1911, the defendant filed a suit against Goculdas Mathuradas praying, inter alia, for a declaration that the defendant was a pledgee of shares No. 26 51 and 11 and that Goculdas should be enjoined against selling or otherwise dealing with the shares. A rule nisi for interim injunction was obtained but was not brought on for hearing in view of the defendant being informed by Goculdas that of these shares, two had been pledged by him to the plaintiff and one was sold to him. On 28th September 1913, an ex-parte decree was obtained by the defendant against Goculdas in the above suit. The plaintiff then wrote to the Company asking if they would transfer the shares in the name of Sir Shapurjee Bharucha, to which the Company replied that so long as the above order and injunction remained in force they could not recognise any transfer form signed by Goculdas Mathuradas.

The plaintiff, through his attorney, wrote to the defendant informing her of the Company's objection and asking her to withdraw the order and injunction.

Plaintiff submitted that unless this was done the shares could not be transferred to his name, and that his claim would be prejudiced. He now prayed that a declaration that the defendant should not obstruct his right as a pledge of the two shares and as a purchaser of the third. That the defendant should be ordered to withdraw the order and injunction served upon the Albert Press Co., and that she should be restrained by injunction from dealing with these shares.

The defendant in her written statement challenged these dealings with the shares as bogus, and as intended to defraud her of her monies. She stated that Goculdas was a poor man, and not in a position to lend Rs. 1,300. Goculdas had induced the defendant to part with Rs. 6,900 on the pretence that he would invest it for her. He, however, intended to use them for himself, and when pressed to hand over the investments to the defendant admitted that he had made no investments and had used the monies himself. He then passed a writing to the defendant acknowledging that he had purchased certain shares on her behalf but fraudulently kept back the facts that he had purchased share No. 11 and had advanced the defendants' monies on securities of shares No. 26 and 51. These shares, defendant alleged, really belonged to one R. E. Kohiyar, to whom Goculdas had lent Rs. 1,300 out of the defendants' monies in his hands. The defendant was entitled to the same as securities for money lent to the said Kohiyar.

Defendant alleged that the plaintiff and Goculdas were intimate friends and he knew perfectly well that Goculdas had no means of his own. She submitted that Goculdas was only a trustee for her for these shares and could not give a better title to the plaintiff than he himself had. She further challenged the plaintiff's good faith in accepting these shares as security and submitted that these shares were acquired by Goculdas by an offence inasmuch as he had purchased them out of monies which she was induced to part with by means of fraud and cheating the plaintiff therefore had no right to them.

The hearing in the suit is being proceeded with.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. A. M. Mehta, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mrs. Taraporewala and Mr. Desai for the defendants.

Attorneys for plaintiffs—Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co.

Attorneys for defendants—Messrs. Bicknell Merwanjee and Romer.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER OWNERSHIP OF TREES.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

SITABAI RAGHUNATH KARAMARKAR v. SAMBHU SONU GAJANA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, Acting District Judge of Ratnagiri, who dismissed the suit with costs.

This action was instituted by the plaintiff-appellant to recover damages for the alleged wrongful cutting of some fruit-bearing trees by the defendant-respondents; and for a perpetual injunction restraining them from cutting other trees in future. The plaintiff also claimed Rs. 20 on account of the rent of fruit-bearing trees planted by them.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendants held the *thikans* as her yearly tenants, and had no right to the trees in the *thikans*. They, had, however, wrongfully cut a certain number of fruit-bearing trees standing in some of the *thikans*. They had also not paid rent for the cocoanut, mango and other fruit trees planted by them.

The defendants contended that they were permanent tenants and the trees were planted by their ancestors and they had a right to cut them. They disputed the number of trees alleged to have been cut and amount of damages.

The Subordinate Judge held that the defendants were permanent tenants and were entitled to the trees which they had cut, and that they were not liable to pay separate rent for the fruit-bearing trees over and above the rent that they were paying for the lands.

The District Judge confirming the decree of the lower court observed: "It is contended for the appellant that assuming the defendants to be permanent tenants and the trees in question to have been planted by them still the trees must be held to be part of the soil and not to belong to the owner of the soil and has to the tenants. And in support of this contention the appellant's pleader has relied upon 11 M. A. 295; I. L. R. 22 Cal. 742; 10 All. 159; and section 108, clause (0), of the Transfer of Property Act. It is true that in these and other earlier cases the maxim of English law *quicquid plantatur solo solo cedit* was applied and trees planted by an occupancy tenant were considered to be part of the soil and to belong to the owner of the soil. It has, however, been held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the maxim in question does not generally apply here, and that the incidents of property in land are regulated by the law of its site (I L. R. 21 All. 496; 26 Bom. 1). These cases were relied upon in I. L. R. 27 Mad., 211, and 37 Cal., 815, and in the latter case it was held that according to the law of this country which prevailed before the passing of the Transfer of Property Act and which was substantially re-produced in section 108, clause (4), of the Act, the property in trees planted by a lesee after a permanent lease had been granted to him did not vest in the landlord in the absence of any special agreement to the contrary. Clause (0) of the section has reference to trees either already on the land when the lease was granted, or which was planted under an agreement that they were to form part of the property and to be left intact when the tenant vacated. The clause must necessarily be read along with clause (l) and subject to it. 'Things attached to the earth' to which clause (l) refers includes trees."

After hearing counsel Their lordships confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal. Mr. Justice Beaman observed that the question was whether the defendants, who were permanent tenants had right to cut trees, which they had planted. Their lordships held that the defendants had the right. The principle of *quicquid plantatur solo solo cedit* had no general application in this country. The principle here had found legislative sanction in section 108 (h) of the Transfer of Property Act.

Mr. Jaykar with Mr. Bhide appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Coyaji with Mr. B. V. Desai appeared for the respondents.

WHAT IS A COMPOSITION DEED.?

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

SARDAR SIR CHINUBHAI MADHAVIAL AND OTHERS v. MATHUBHAI KASANBHAI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decison of Mr. Vajeram M., First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who held that the document in question was not a composition-deed. The facts are as follows:—Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Saharlal having got into financial difficulties by reason of several mills wherein he was concerned having gone into liquidation executed on the 12th October, 1912, a deed. The deed recited, among other things, that suits were pending against him, that his affairs had got entangled, that his properties, if the creditors got impatient, would not realise enough to satisfy all his creditors, and that some creditors might get more while others less. With the object of securing to his creditors an even distribution of his properties he appointed three trustees and put them in possession of all his properties, moveable and immoveable for the benefit of his creditors and gave them full powers to manage or dispose of the same in a manner they considered best in the interest of his creditors. All the properties are specified in the deed which, however, is not registered having been treated as a composition-deed. There is no recital in the deed itself showing whether the creditors had or had not assented to it.

At the request of the parties the Subordinate Judge raised the preliminary issue whether the document in question was a composition-deed or not. The subordinate Judge in deciding that the document was not a composition-deed said:—"The question is whether the deed is a deed of compounding—a composition is an agreement between the compounding debtor and all or some of the creditors by which the compounding creditors agree with the debtor and with each other to accept from the debtor payment of less than the amount due to them in full satisfaction of the whole of their claims. (Vide Sec. 547, Vol. II, Halsbury's Laws of England). Again in 14 Bom. L. R. P. 506 the High Court had held that the owner of certain property transferring to the trustees for the purpose of enabling them to pay off the creditors, there being nothing in the deed to show that the creditors have settled with the debtor to accept less than what may be due to them, the deed was not a composition-deed, and the essential test of a composition-deed is that there ought to be compounding of debts due. Similarly in 28 Bom. p. 364 the High Court has defined the composition-deed. Thus it is clear that if a debtor executes a document like Ex. 34 and assigns his property to a trustee for the benefit of the creditors without consulting the creditors or without obtaining their previous consent, the transaction is not a composition-deed. In the present case Ambalal admits in his evidence that he has never consulted his creditors or obtained their consent before the execution of this deed Ex. 34. That being so the document is not a composition-deed. It is argued that some of the creditors have approved this deed after the execution thereof and that is not denied by the defendants, but it is argued that subsequent ratification does not make the deed a valid composition-deed.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on behalf of the appellants contended that the Lower Court was wrong in holding that the document was not a composition-deed. It was also wrong on the part of the Lower Court that there ought to be something in the document itself to show that the creditors had settled with the debtor. It was not necessary that the consent of or the consultation with creditors must necessarily precede the execution of the document. The evidence was not properly appreciated by the Lower Court. He then referred to cases in 1 Bom. H. C. R. 233 and 16 Bom. L. R. to show what was a composition-deed

Their Lordships after hearing counsel set aside the order of the Lower Court and held that the document was a composition-deed. The case was sent back to the Lower Court for disposal.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the respondents.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A MORTGAGE DEED.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

PURSHOM ZAVERBHAI v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who disagreeing with the assessors found the appellant Purushottam guilty of two offences under section 467, I. P. C., in respect of a mortgage deed and a receipt and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years in the case of each offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

In this case, the complainant Maganlal Harilal filed a complaint against the accused for forging valuable securities. It is said that one Jethabhai Shivabhai, who was co-accused in this case, but who was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, was the Mukhi of the village of Virsad, in the Borsad Taluka. He made false representations to Bedar and Dawla who were village servants known as *kotwals*, to the effect that the Government were about to confiscate their lands, and by this and by further false representation induced the kotwals to pass a colourable sale deed to Purshotum, who was represented as being his friend man. It was alleged that in order to make it appear that the sale was genuine and for consideration Purshotam forged a mortgage deed purporting to have been passed by the kotwals, the consideration of which was supposed to be part of the consideration for the sale deed. Further Purshotum made false entries in his accounts tending to show that the consideration money for the mortgage and the sale deed had been actually paid by him and further that he forged a receipt for the cash part of the consideration purporting to have been executed by Dawla and Badar but not actually executed by those persons on the date borne by the receipt. Those various acts of forgery and preparations of false evidence had been committed, it was alleged, by Purshottam, and he was tried before the Sessions Judge, who convicted and sentenced him.

In appeal their Lordships reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered that the accused should be acquitted.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman in delivering judgment, said that by adopting the facts found by the Sessions Judge Their Lordships were unable to see how the conviction could be sustained. The case originally might have depended substantially upon the allegation that the two accused Jethabhai and Purshotam had cheated two Kotwals, their acts bringing them under section 420 of the I. P. C. After a very careful investigation the Sessions Judge came to the conclusion, that the substantial offence of cheating had not been made out, and that there was no reason to suppose that any other offence had been committed by Jethabhai, the first accused, in respect of those documents or by way of preparing false evidence. Similarly he ultimately concluded that the only offences of which the present appellant could be convicted were two offences of forgery in respect of the mortgage-deed of 1907 and the receipt for the cash consideration of the sale-deed of 1911. It had not been found that the sale-deed itself was a forgery or in any way false although there was no apparent reason why that elaborate scheme involving the forgery of two documents should have been entered into. The theory which the sessions judge apparently had in his mind when he decided to convict the accused was of a very complicated character. It appeared that in 1910 Government circular was issued, the full effects of which were not very easy to determine, but its character bearing upon this case in the opinion of the judge was that it gave colour to the statements made by Jethabhai and Purshotam that the two kotwals would be deprived of their service-lands, in other words that it was the intention of the Government as expressed in that circular, order to confiscate those service-lands. That of course really belonged to the substantial charge of cheating for the suggestion was that by that false interpretation, if it was false interpretation, upon the Government circular, Jethabhai and Purshotam induced Bedar and Dawla to sell them their service-lands. The sale was to be made in the name of Purshotam and why that should be done it nowhere appeared. Then the learned judge appeared to have thought that Purshotam entertained some doubts whether unless he could show very much earlier consideration for that sale-deed it would not be challenged by the Revenue Officials, and that was why in the opinion of the learned judge the vendors and the vendee conspired together to make this false document. In the first place it was never the prosecution case that there ever had been any intention to defraud the Government or cause Government wrongful loss. It was only that when the foundation of the whole prosecution case had completely broken down and some other explanation had to be found bringing the facts which the Sessions Judge finally found within the definition of false document and forgery that he had to introduce Revenue Officials as the persons designed to be defrauded. Their Lordships thought that that was putting an entirely new construction on the case after the case was ended. Nor did Their Lordships think that there was a slight ground for coming to any such conclusion. That being so Their Lordships were unable to see what offence could properly be brought home to the appellant Purshotam Jethabhai had already been acquitted and discharged upon all counts and in Their Lordships' opinion that was the right conclusion to have come to upon all the charges against Purshotam too. Their Lordships, therefore, must reverse the conviction and sentence and direct that the accused should be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

UNHAPPY MARRIED LIFE.

WIFE'S SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mrs. Annie Maud Claesesen sued her husband, Mr. A. B. Claessen, a Vacuum-Inspector of the G.I.P. Railway for maintenance.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the complainant, while the accused was represented by Mr. Philip Godinho.

Dr. Pestonji Satarawa'a was the first witness called. He deposed to having examined the complainant on the 13th of June. She was suffering from bruises on the right forearm, swollen wrist and her right shoulder was in a painful condition. The complainant told him that the injuries were the result of an attack by her husband.

Mrs. Annie Claessen, the complainant, then entered the box. She said she was married on the 20th April, 1907. She had three children, of whom two are alive, a boy and a girl aged five and three. After marriage they lived at Jhansi and Bombay. They returned to Bombay in July, 1913. Accused had ill-treated and neglected her up country. The husband began to ill-treat her two and a half years ago. They used to quarrel, sometimes over the children and sometimes over the accused's money. She did not accompany her husband to Bombay when he was transferred from Jhansi, as her child was very ill and subsequently died. When she came to Bombay, the accused ill-treated her and drove her out of the house. She went back to Jhansi to the house of one of her friends, as she had nobody she could go to in Bombay. Accused got her a pass to go up there, and came up a couple of months later, and tried to bring about a reconciliation, which, however, was not effected till December. For a short time he was all right but he then started ill-treating and neglecting her again. He would come and go through the house, ignoring her, and when she remonstrated he would make as though to strike her and would threaten her when she corrected the children. He struck her with his hands often, pulled her about, and pulled the children away bretally from her.

Particularising, the witness said that the accused struck her on the 10th May, and again on the 13th June. She was struck on her body, and thrown on a box hurting her side. He then kicked her three times and asked her to leave the house. She didn't leave the house just then. After that the accused totally ignored her, and asked her to make her own arrangements. Accused told her that he was going to Colombo with his children and asked her to look out for a job. She started learning typing, and half the fee which was paid was paid by her husband.

With reference to the incident on the 13th June witness said that she had no money, and as her husband was going out in the evening she asked him for some. He struck her, threw her against the door and destroyed her shoe, the heel of which broke. She went at once to the family doctor, who noted her injuries and gave her a certificate.

Witness said her husband was in receipt of a salary of Rs. 220, and with extra allowance made about Rs 300. She had the children with her at present, and prayed for maintenance for the children and herself.

The Magistrate:—Is the accused willing to maintain the children.

Mr. Godinho said that as a matter of fact the children were taken away without the accused's knowledge, and he had always been willing to maintain them.

The witness, cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, said that she left the house on the 19th of June. Her husband was away at the time. She did it because her husband had threatened to rob her of the children. She had the children at present with her, but she had kept them at the Foundling Home for ten or eleven days. The accused was willing to maintain the children, but was anxious to deprive her of them.

To His Worship, witness said that the accused had promised to maintain her, but she had asked for the promise in writing.

Continuing, witness said that she had shown the marks of violence to her friends. Accused's threat to desert her had been made when they were alone, so she had no witness of the fact. She made the complaint on the day she left the house.

She knew a man called Percy Durham, but denied that the unhappiness between she and her husband was caused by him. Durham was messing with them at Jhansi. The accused said Durham must leave the house and asked her to tell him. She asked accused to speak to Durham himself. She did not threaten to leave the house if accused spoke to Durham. She had stayed at Jhansi because it was impossible to travel with the baby, who was very ill. She left the day after its death for Bombay. The accused sent her fifty rupees a month for three months. After her return to Jhansi where she went when the accused turned her out of the house. In December she wrote him asking him to take her back, and he expressed his willingness at once.

For the last two years they had not lived as man and wife. The accused had not constantly made advances, but said he had some one else. She tried to find out but could not. She was not willing to return to him. They had had two reconciliations and after each occasion he had treated her worse. Accused had threatened to take her life, and she was frightened of him. She told her pleader that after the complaint had been written.

On the 10th May she was correcting her little child Beryl, when the accused pulled the child away roughly. She was feeding the child at the time. She did not take to typewriting as a preliminary to leaving her husband; it was her husband who wanted her to leave.

The accused used to give her three rupees for a week. There was rice and *masala* and sugar in the house. She stated she had been starved. Her witness knew about it. She did not run up a big tailors bill in Jhansi. She got a few things for her children to go to school. In Bombay she ran up a tailors bill for Rs. 180. The accused took her to the tailor and asked her to get some clothes, saying that it was the last he was going to give her. The bill was really for Rs. 136. She did not know how the extra came to be in the bill. She denied that her extravagance in dress was one of the causes of their quarrels. She always thought of her children first, and she had scarcely any clothes. In the last bill there was no item for the children.

In re-examination, the witness said that there was no impropriety of any kind between herself and Durham. Her husband brought Durham to the house and he was only a boarder, not a lodger. The accused had written her about the 20th of December, 1910, that he had another woman and wasn't going to be a husband to her any longer.

The three rupees a week she received for house-keeping she spent on the children for food, and was going without it herself till Mrs. George learned her story and gave her meals. The accused took her to Mr. Godinho, and Mr. Maniklal, as he wanted to get a divorce.

After other witnesses for the prosecution had been heard, the accused entered the witness-box and denied having ill-treated or threatened the complainant. With regard to the incident of the 10th May, he said that he was making arrangements to go to the Washing Company, when the accused caught him by the coat and asked him for some money. He gave her the rupee which she wanted, and in order to release himself he caught her by the wrist and put her away. He did not know how the heel of the shoe was broken.

On the 13th of June he didn't strike his wife. Beryl, the daughter, came up while they were having breakfast, and asked for something, when his wife turned round and dealt her a violent blow somewhere about the face, upon which the child commenced crying. He took her in his arms, and the wife followed him into the room and tried to get at the child for fifteen minutes ripping off the buttons of his shirt.

The Magistrate: Did you kick her?

Witness: I have never raised my hand to her.

The Magistrate: Did you raise your foot?

Witness: No, your worship.

Witness denied having threatened to kill complainant, nor had he neglected her or refused to maintain her. He was on the line five days in the week invariably, and it was the custom with him to lay up a month's provisions. Only once did he give her three rupees for the week, when he was pressed for money. He usually gave her five. She had never complained that the amount was insufficient.

He had told complainant that he didn't want Durham to remain any longer in the house. He had spoken to Durham about his leaving, but had agreed that Durham should stay a little longer owing to certain arrangement which Durham was about to make.

He had noticed impropriety in his wifes behaviour with Durham only in that whenever he came into the room, whether they were talking or laughing, they at once became tongue-tied. They had quarrels in words, but he could not recall the words used. His native place was Colombo, and he did not know why his wife would not accompany him. She had refused to do so. He had desired a separation but they could not affect it.

The hearing was adjourned to the 12th August.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Two more dacoities are reported, one at Shibpur, near Howrah, and the other at Basirhat, in the Twenty-four Pergunnas district. In the Shibpur dacoity, which took place on Monday night, seven up-country men armed with knives, daggers and lathies, and faces painted, attacked the shop of Bhutnath Dey. The villagers came to the assistance of Bhutnath in large numbers, when the dacoits dispersed.

In Basirhat on Monday night a gang of dacoits attacked the shop of Monohar Chukerbutty. They totured Monohar, and on his raising a cry, shop-keepers and villagers turned out and there was a fight between the dacoits and villagers, in the course of which both the parties were wounded. Eventually the dacoits succeeded in making good their escape.

SUIT FOR PERFORMANCE OF AGREEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Imam disposed of the suit brought by the Bengal Freemasons' TrustAssociation against H. Jones and J. C. J. Hyam for specific performance of an agreement by the defendants with regard to the premises No. 10 Park Street which was the Grand Lodge of Bengal.

The defendants built a house which abutted on the Grand Lodge premises and negotiations were entered upon between the parties, the defendants agreeing to pay Rs. 2,000 donation to the Bengal Masonic Association and Re. 1 annual license for every aperture open. The defendants failed to carry out the agreement and hence the suit which was undefended.

His Lordship granted the decree against the defendants.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON'S RETURN FROM TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 8.

Sir Benjamin Robertson after a long absence returned to head-quarters this morning. He was met at the railway station by European officials and Indians representing all communities, who accorded him a hearty welcome. After the inspection of the guard of honour, Sir Benjamin was garlanded by the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and others with whom he shook hands.

The Chief Commissioner's arrival was announced with the usual salute of guns from Sitabaldi Fort.

UNIVERSITY GARDENS.

OBJECTIONS TO EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

The following petition objecting to the erection of any further buildings on the University Gardens, has been sent to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor:—

In August 1910 a protest was signed by some two hundred citizens of Bombay objecting to the erection of any further buildings on the University Gardens and this protest was forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, requesting the Government of Bombay to refuse their sanction to the Gardens.

It was with great relief and pleasure that the signatories of that protest learnt in due course that his Excellency the Governor had decided not to sanction these buildings.

To the astonishment and surprise of the signatories to this petition, however, they have recently heard that the idea of building on these Gardens has been once again resuscitated, a revised scheme for building having been brought forward by the Senate of the University under the advise of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who visited Bombay last cold weather to advise in connection with University matters.

It is claimed, we believe, that the necessity of providing accommodation for a Registrar's room, Office, Record room, Lecture rooms, Class rooms, Professors' rooms, etc., compels the Senate to utilize this ground, but we maintain that the public of Bombay deserve consideration in the preservation of this well-known Garden and we therefore once again, on behalf of the public, venture to protest to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay against the encroachment on this open space.

Since the last petition was forwarded to his Excellency, the open space on the south side of the Secretariat has been absorbed by the College of Science, which is now being erected on that site

We admit that the University Gardens are not as well looked after at the present time as they might be, and that they would be greatly improved if suitable railings surrounded them. We cannot admit, however, that the necessity which makes it desirable to convert the present University of Bombay into a teaching University—a development which has our entire sympathy and support,—can justify this proposal to deprive the citizens of Bombay for the benefit solely of that Institution of even a portion of a Garden which they have looked upon for so many years as belonging to them.

We feel that once any building is permitted to be entered on this site, it will be difficult to advance arguments which will prevent the University from, if necessity, in their opinion, arises, covering the whole of the Gardens with buildings, and we feel confident that the present proposal is but the forerunner of further demands on the open space. The demands of the University will inevitably increase and with the advance of time, further needs must arise, and each building that has been erected in the Gardens will but make it more difficult to refuse sanction to further extensions when pressed for by the University authorities. The result will be that our successors a generation hence may see a mass of bricks and mortar where the open space, which we wish to preserve for the City, once existed as the University Gardens.

We fully admit that the present scheme for building on this site is less objectionable than that suggested in 1910, but the principle of our objection is the same now as then, namely, that it is not desirable to erect any buildings whatever on these Gardens, which are so much apreciated by the public of Bombay. Many of the trees which give such delightful shade and which form such a charming feature in the busy througfares of the Fort, would have to be sacrificed if any buildings are erected, and we earnestly hope that his Excellency the Governor will support us in our endeavour to maintain that the whole of this Garden shall be preserved to the public of Bombay as an open space.

The petition signed by:—

Robt. Barlow, S. B. Broacha, Marshall Reid, Chunilal V. Mehta, T. W. Birkett, D. J. Tata, P. R. Wilson, G. Currimbhoy, Salebhoy K. Barodawalla, Dinshaw Petit, C. H. Armstrong, H. E. E. Procter, Sassoon David, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, W. S. Millard, and about 500 others.

A CO-OPERATIVE MANUAL.

A Press Note says:—Government desire to call attention to the recent publication of "A Manual for Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency" (price 8 annas). It has been complied by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and embodies all orders of Government relating to co-operative societies down to the close of the year 1913. It is intended for the guidance of all persons, official and non-official, taking part in the co-operative movement, and Government believe it will speedily prove most useful, and even indispensable, not only to novices but also to experts.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT ON A COOLIE.

A TEA PLANTER CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARIMGANJ, July 9.

Mr. Hudson, Assistant Manager, Dalugram Tea Estate, is on trial on a charge of grievous hurt to a coolie who subsequently died.

The case has been adjourned to the 13th instant.

Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation on his approaching visit to Nainital will discuss the Sarda Canal project with the Lieutenant-Governor.

JAFFER JUSOOB'S TRIAL.

HASSANALI FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

THE THREE SYNDICATES.

Further hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., has charged Jaffer Joosub, lately manager of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation), with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 48,588-5-3 between 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, and in respect of a further sum of Rs. 16,000 on the 1st September last, was resumed yesterday at the third criminal sessions before Mr. Justice W. H. Hayward and a special jury.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; the accused was defended by Mr. K. Mc. Kemp and Mr. Rustam J. Modi, who were instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta, solicitors.

Hassanalli Mahomedbhoy was further cross-examined by Mr. Kemp. He said that he never authorised the manager of the Credit Bank to purchase or sell shares on his behalf. He had written a lot of bogus letters at the instance of Jaffer to give a genuine colour to all the contracts That was between 2nd January, 1913, and 27th May, 1913. The shares mentioned in the letters were all Jaffer's shares. The syndicate was bogus but a syndicate account was kept in the name of Noormahomed and Company, Hassan Brothers and Ahmed Mahomed. Cheques were signed by any one of the three. As far as witness remembered, he never signed any cheque. That was the first syndicate. It started in December 1912 or January 1913. The syndicate was for speculating in shares.

His Lordship: What was your interest in it?—I had no interest whatsoever, My Lord. My name was added by Jaffer. I was Jaffer's servant.

What interest had Ahmed?—None, My Lord. Ahmed's name was also added by Jaffer.

Who was Noor Mahomed and Company?—Noor Mahomed Jusoob.

What interest had Jaffer?—Noor Mahomed and Jaffer were the principals.

The syndicate account and Hassan Brothers' account are different?—Yes, My Lord.

Mr. Kemp: I now put it to you that in the syndicate Noor Mahomed and Company had twelve annas share, Hassan Brothers had a three annas share and Ahmed had another one anna share for doing the whole work?—It is quite false.

His Lordship: How is this relevant, Mr. Kemp?

Mr. Kemp: The case for the defence is that all the speculations were carried on by the syndicate and the Bank accommodated the syndicate by making advances to them and for every transaction the Bank charged commission. It stood to lose nothing.

His Lordship: But that has nothing to do with the present charge. The charge relates to the account of Hassan Brothers and it has no connection with the syndicate account.

Mr. Kemp—It has connection this way, My Lord. The prosecution say that Hassan Brothers' account is Jaffer's account. They support that by saying that Hassan Brothers were men of no substance and could not maintain such a big account. The defence is that Hassan Brothers were people of substance and that they had enough money for that account owing to their being members of a big syndicate. I do not wish to show that the two accounts had any connection. All that I want to show is that Hassan Brothers were men of substance.

His Lordship allowed the examination to proceed.

THE SECOND SYNDICATE.

Continuing, witness said that in the ledger of the Bank, he did not find any commission being debited to that account. There was a credit balance of Rs. 30-9-9 at the end of the account of the first syndicate. There was another syndicate started after that. The partners in that syndicate were Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama and Noor Mahomed and Company.

I put it to you that in the half share in that syndicate you and your brother were interested?—No, it is quite false. My name even does not appear there.

I put it to you that you were the sub-partners?—No; I was Jaffer's servant keeping accounts of that syndicate.

If you kept accounts and if the commission was debited, you would know?—No, I had nothing to do with the Bank's accounts; I kept the accounts of the purchase and sale of shares.

I further put it to you that about this time Noor Mahomed was away in Deolali and you were managing all the transactions for the syndicate?—No; Noor Mahomed was away in Poona and Jaffer managed the whole thing.

It is not true then that you managed the whole thing and that you had a two annas share in this syndicate?—It is not true.

Continuing, witness said that this syndicate came into existence in August 1913 and it lasted until 29th September 1913. On that day there was a balance of over two lakhs to the credit of this syndicate.

To His Lordship witness said that personally he knew nothing about these credit-balances. He spoke from the Bank's books.

To further questions put by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he was never a member of any syndicate. There was a third syndicate formed only two or three days before the Bank went into liquidation. The members of this syndicate were the same as those of the first syndicate, namely, Noor Mahomed and Company, Hassan Brothers and Ahmed Mahomed. He and his brother had no interest in that syndicate. They merely kept accounts for that syndicate.

His Lordship:—Had any of the items in this Hassan Brothers' account referring to the speculation of Jaffer you spoke about anything to do with the syndicate accounts?—No, My Lord. They were entirely separate.

Mr. Kemp. There were items transferred from Hassan Brothers' account to the syndicate joint account?—Yes, there are one or two such instances.

I put it to you that in the last syndicate you were interested in the same manner as you were in the first?—No, it is quite false.

To His Lordship, witness said that all the cheques regarding all these transactions were drawn under Jaffer's instructions.

APPLICATION FOR 19,500 SHARES.

Witness was next questioned by Mr. Kemp about 19,500 shares of the Bank that he had applied for. He said that he had stated that he had sold 1,000 shares and that he did not get any commission for that. That was because Jaffer said that he would pay a lump sum when all the shares were sold.

Continuing, witness said his father-in-law was a wealthy man. He gave witness nothing but he was paying witness' wife Rs. 25 per month. Witness got no money and was doing nothing at present. He was living with his brother, who was working a small dairy at Ville Parle.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that neither he nor Hassan Brothers had ever paid any income tax. The transactions mentioned in the petition of Pranlal P. Makanji who had the witness adjudicated were all Jaffer's transactions. Witness signed the letters referred to by Mr. Kemp, in which witness had denied that Jaffer had anything to do with the transaction. Witness' explanation was that Mr. Sethna's letter was received in Noor Mahomed's Office. Jaffer drafted the letter and asked them to sign by saying that as their names appeared in the ledger they were civilly liable and that would absolve him (Jaffer) from criminal liability because as manager he could not do speculative business. This time Noor Mahomed's office was in the premises of the All-India Insurance Company. Noor Mahomed, Jaffer, Ahmed and witness were the only persons present then. The letters that he had signed were false. The object of writing them was that the syndicate was really doing business and that Jaffer had nothing to do with them. Mr. Sethna again wrote stating that they were concealing the the facts and that Jaffer was really at the bottom of these transactions. Jaffer then drafted a reply which they signed. In that they again denied that Jaffer had anything to do with the transactions. That was a false statement made with a view to absolve Jaffer from his criminal liability.

His Lordship at this stage asked the Advocate-General to see that the sum of Rs. 15,000 which witness admitted Hassan Brothers owed to the Bank was clear of the amount specified in the charge to avoid complications hereafter.

To further questions put by Mr. Jardine, witness said that Jaffer started the bogus syndicate as the directors came to know that Jaffer was speculating. He, therefore, got a resolution passed to lend monies on shares. He could not carry on his speculations in the name of Hassan Brothers, as the transactions were too many and the auditors would have raised objections. The syndicate was brought into existence to prevent suspicion on the part of the auditors.

AHMED'S EVIDENCE.

Ahmed Mahomedbhoy, brother of the previous witness, was then examined by Mr Jardine.

Witness corroborated his brother, and deposed to various payments made by cheques signed by him. He said that Hassan Brothers' account was really Jaffer's account, and he and his brother had nothing to do with the parties to whom payments were made. The account was kept in credit with the Bank's money, and the payments included those for Jaffer's motor car, the premium for Jaffer's life policy, and Jaffer's speculative transactions.

HAD NO MONEY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he did not buy any shares of the Credit Bank. Several shares stood in his name but he did not buy them. Jaffer bought the shares and kept them in witness's name. Witness had no money to buy the shares. Jaffer did not pay cash for his insurance premium. He had disposed of the cash in some other way, and then drew a cheque on Hassan Brothers' account. The object in forming the syndicate was to show people in the Bank that there were more than one person connected with the business. By the people in the Bank he meant the staff, which consisted of the secretary, accountant, sub-accountant and about fifteen clerks. Jaffer wanted to deceive these people. Jaffer would conceal the fact of his speculations from the staff in order that the public might not know of it through these people. Jaffer might have told him that but he did not remember. Jaffer had obtained several letters from them to give a genuine colour to the transactions and to make them appear legal. Neither witness nor his brother had ever kept any books of their own transactions. He had no money to buy a motor car and he had not bought any. The motor car belonged to Jaffer. The other motor car was bought by Jaffer because he thought that he got it cheap. Witness did not try to sell it. Jaffer asked him to sell his Berliet car, and witness asked Jaffer Sher Mahomed if he would purchase it. About this time neither witness nor his brother were personally indebted to the accused. It was quite false that they were indebted to Jaffer for Rs. 5,000. Sometimes they borrowed about Rs. 50 or 100 from him.

At this stage the hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

STEFANO'S

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Zenith	per 100	Rs.	6	4 0
Real Gold	,,	,,	5	4 0
Triumph	,,	,,	5	0 0
Pearl D'Orient	,,	,,	4	4 0
Elite	,,	,,	3	12 0
Merry Widow (Ladies' Favourite)	,,	,,	3	12 0
Ambrosia	per 100	,,	3	4 0

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

Sole Importers

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A TEA-PLANTER

FIVE MAHOMEDANS CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Mr. Tindall, the Sessions Judge of Chittagong, yesterday commenced the hearing of the case in which Neyamat Ali and four other Mahomedans are charged with committing murderous assault on Mr. Higgins, a tea planter.

The prosecution, case is that on the night of 25th January last the accused with one Bechamian armed with daos and lathis, entered the bungalow of Mr. Higgins at Kharama and attacked him while he was sleeping. There was a struggle between the accused and Mr. Higgins who called for help. His son, Harold, with a gun came to his assistance. The gun was fired and Bechamian was shot dead. Some of Mr. Higgin's coolies came and arrested one of the accused. Mr. Higgins was seriously assaulted and was in hospital for over three months and is still very weak.

His evidence was recorded yesterday.

The case is proceeding.

RETIREMENT OF SIR FRANK GATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 7.

Discussing the retirement from the Civil service of Sir F. C. Gates, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Burma, and a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1910, the "Rangoon Gazette" says:—"His outspoken and convincing statement in the Viceroy's Legislative Council of the unsatisfactory position of Burma in the Imperial Indian connection, seems to have led the Government of India issuing orders that officials should not speak their minds in the Council, for, there has been no such utterance since Sir Frank Gates."

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

LOSSES ON PEARLS, RACES AND CARDS.

MANY LAKHS INVOLVED.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, held, under the powers conferred upon him by the Presidency Towns' Insolvency Act, the public examination of Shaikh Abdul Rehman, the well-known Arab pearl merchant, who failed during the recent financial crisis.

Mr. F. E. Dinshah, of Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the insolvent; Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy appeared as agent of the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank, Mr. Gulabchand, solicitor, appeared for Kesrichand Rupchand, while Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the firm of Beg Mahomed, also a creditor. The Official Assignee appeared in person.

Mr. Bhaishankar, at the outset, applied for a postponement. He said that the insolvent's books were in Arabic, and he wanted time to go through the books.

Mr. Bahadurji said he was prepared to go on.

Adjournment was refused, and the evidence was proceeded with The insolvent was sworn and examined by the Official Assignee. He said that the business in pearls was originally his father's, and when the latter died about three years ago, he took up the business He had inherited about five lakhs from his father. He also got property worth about thirteen lakhs from his brothers and sisters. At first he did business as a commission agent, but afterwards did some business on his own account. Besides his business in pearls he also did racing business. By that he meant that he often went to the races. He had owned race horses, and he used to back race-horses. He was not always successful. His failure was not due to racing, though it was true that he had sustained losses in races. He was doing business on a very large scale. Some portion of his money remained with jewellers, and he also stood guarantee to the Specie Bank, Merchants' Bank.Bombay Company, Tata Company, Graham and Company and others. A rumour was floated about his stability and a rush was made by his creditors. As he could not find money, he filed his petition.

RACING AND CARD LOSSES.

You say that your transactions on the race-course have nothing to do with your insolvency?—No, I did lose money on races, but that was nothing. Even if I had not been racing, I should have become insolvent.

Proceeding he said he had no account of these gambling transactions. Besides gambling on the race-course, he also gambled with cards. In that he lost about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. He did not gamble in anything else. His business was good in the first year, and his books would show that. In the second year pearls could not be sold, and he could not say what his position was then.

Have you got property at Busrah?—Yes, it is a family prperty; it consists of date plantations. There are twelve shares in that property. I do not know what my share in that property is.

Mr. Dinshah, on behalf of the insolvent, said that it was about three-sixteenths.

Continuing, witness said that that property was mortgaged for three lakhs. He did not know the value of the property. There might be people who might purchase it for two and a half or three lakhs.

STARTED WITH ELEVEN LAKHS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bahadurji, witness said he had lodged all his books in the Official Assignee's office. These books would not show the capital with which he started. The capital would appear from the release. When he commenced business, he believed he had eleven lakhs. He had deposited five lakhs as a fixed loan in the Specie Bank, and he had about six lakhs in cash. By release he meant the partition deed between him and his cousin. He believed it was with the official assignee. If it was not there, it would be with his brother. The name of his cousin was Shaikh Jassim. The parties to the deed were Shaikh Saleh Ibrahim, Shaikh Jassim and himself. It related to the monies of the whole family. It did not touch his father's estate also. When he told the Official Asignee that he had inherited five lakhs from his father, he meant the property he got under this deed. The other six lakhs belonged to his wife, sisters and cousin, who had deposited the amount with him. He got Rs. 4,17,165 under the deed, Rs. 1,94,000 from his sister, and Rs. 1,93,385 he inherited from his wife who was dead. The share of his cousin was Rs. 3,93,207. Prior to his getting the money under the deed, he had received about two and a half lakhs out of his own share. All this money he used in his business. The money he received from his wife, sister and cousin was not credited to these persons in his books. He had no evidence other than his own word to show that he had received these sums. He dealt with several Banks. The five lakhs fixed deposit in the Specie Bank was not in his name. It was family money and he could not say how much of it was his. He got the five lakhs about six months after the deed. The amount was deposited by his cousin Jassim. Before he received the five lakhs he was Jassim's partner.

Some entries in the witness' book were put in by Mr. Bahadurji, and after he had examined him on them the further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A HUNDRED-YEAR-OLD TANK.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney. Consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Dastur and Co., on behalf of their client Mr. Rajoji Vinaek Shankershett, stating with reference to the Municipality's requisition to fill in the tank at their client's premises No. 388 (10), Girgaum Road, on the ground that it causes nuisance by being a breeding place for mosquitoes, that the tank is of very large dimensions admeasuring about 50' by 40,' that it is used as a swiming bath as well as a storage reservoir for use in case of fire and for washing and cleaning purposes; that if the tank is filled up much hardship will be inflicted on their client and his tenants, as the latter, many of whom have got their factories near the tank, will lose the only source of water available to them and will consequently, their chant apprehends, vacate the premises; that the tank is cleaned annually before the monsoon by draining out all the water and dirt by means of a Municipal Steam Pump; that the cost of filling in such a large tank is absolutely prohibitive and beyond the means of their client; that the tank has been in existence for over 100 years and that during this period it has been the custom of their client's family to use it for the immersion of Gunpati idols during the Gunpati festival and also for the performance of "Shravani" (the ceremony of renewing the sacred thread in the month of Shravan), and that it will be a great shock to the religious feelings and sentiments of their client's family if the aforesaid custom and religious observances are interfered with. Submitting that their client is willing to take measures to ensure the cleanliness of the tank and requesting that the requisition to fill in the tank may be cancelled.

The Commissioner, in reporting upon the matter, said:—As larvæ of culex and anopheles mosquitoes breed in the tank in question and as its water on chemical analysis has been found to be unfit for drinking purposes, thus showing evidence of organic pollution, a notice has been served on Mr. Raoji to have it filled in. The water of the tank is very dirty and a source of nuisance and danger to health. The tank was inspected by Mr. Clayton on 28th February last when he found the water swarming with larvæ of anopheles and culex mosquitoes. The cost of filling in the tank is estimated by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 547, which is not a large amount. The tank would be of no real use for fire extinguishing purposes and the religious objections are not valid. Mr. Raoji Shankershett has been shown every consideration in this case and other cases, and I am of opinion that the requirements of the notice should therefore be carried out."

In the course of discussion on the subject the chairman said that they should deal with the case in a sympathetic manner.

Mr. Davolkar pointed out that in this case, sympathy would be misplaced. The same party had a well at Tardeo, attached to a temple, and it was filled up at the expense of the Municipality. In this case, he thought that religious sentiments did not exist. The party would make money by letting it as a swimming bath.

The consideration of the matter was postponed.

A WELL AT MULJI JETHA.

The committee considered a letter from the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Mamji, chairman of the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, stating that on a protest having been submitted to the Commissioner against a Municipal requisition to cover with concrete two wells in the Mulji Jetha Market, one in Gamthi Galli and the other in the Gauraj Galli, that officer has allowed two-trap doors 2 feet by 2 feet to be kept under lock and key in the case of the first mentioned well, and a similar trap-door in the case of the other; that although the Association appreciate the concession allowed, they regret to observe that the requisition is still practically tantamount to the closing of the wells; that about 10,000 people who are averse to using pipe water use the water of the wells daily; that as pipe water is not available when business in the Market commences, thousands of people will be put to great inconvenience and trouble if the wells are closed as required; that there is no reason to doubt that the water of the wells is pure and healthy, and that there have been no complaints regarding mosquitoes and malaria in the locality. Expressing the hope that the Corporation will consider all these facts and let the wells remain as they are.

It was resolved to call for a report from the Commissioner.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S GRANDSON.

A BUDDHIST MONK IN CEYLON.

According to the "Times of Ceylon," there is a Buddhist Monk in Ceylon at the present time who is a grandson of Emperor Francis Joseph, his mother having been a daughter of Austria's reigning Sovereign. "The young Monk is very reticent about his parentage, for having taken leave of the world and donned the yellow robe, he has cut himself adrift from all human ties. A popular young man among his coreligionists and a University Professor, the Emperor's grandson was not very long ago admitted to the order. He is, with several other European Monks, living in an ideal spot near Dodanduwa known as the Polgasduwa, an island in the centre of the lake."

Tenders for coal for the Ceylon Government Railways have just been opened in Simla. The total amount offered was 400,000 tons as against 120,000 tons asked for.

Mr. H. M. Hutchinson succeeds Mr. Geoffrey Clarks as Deputy Director General Posts Telegraphs. Mr. C. H. Harrison succeeds Mr. Hutchinson as Postmaster-General, Punjab.

THE LATE ARCHDUKE.

REQUIEM MASS IN BOMBAY.

A SOLEMN CEREMONY.

An exceedingly impressive service was the Requiem High Mass for the repose of the souls of His Imperial and Royal Highness the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, K.G., G.C.B., and his Consort, Her Highness the late Duchess of Hohenburg, which took place in the church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Invitations to all the leading officials, the Foreign Consuls, and representatives of the Austro-Hungarian and German colonies in the city had been sent out by Herr W. R. Czerwenka, Consul for Austria-Hungary, and there was a very large and representative gathering to express, by their presence at this solemn celebration, sympathy with a nation in sorrow. There were also present a large number of the general public, and particularly of Roman Catholics, for a Requiem High Mass is a comparatively rare event in Bombay, and the stately beauty of the service is such as to attract all who are religiously-inclined.

A REPRESENTATIVE CONGREGATION.

Some time before the service was timed to commence, most of the leading officials, the Foreign Consuls attired in full uniform, members of the Austro-Hungarian colony, the leading German residents, and others, began to arrive, and were conducted to the separate pews set apart for them. His Excellency the Governor was represented by Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., of the Political Department. On his left were seated Herr, W. R. Czerwenka, Consul for Austria-Hungary and the staff of his Consulate, and amongst those present were Lieut.-Col. H. O. Vincent, representing the General Commanding the Bombay District, Commander . N. and the Officers H. M. S. Dartmouth, Sr. Casanova, Portuguese Consul-General; Mons. Barret, Consul for France; Dr. Heyer, Consul for Germany; Mr. Baker, American Consul; Baari Bey, Ag. Ottoman Consul-General; Mons. Chaidron, Ag. Belgian Consul; The Director, Royal Indian Marine and Officers; The Collector of Bombay and Mrs. Simcox; Lieut.-Col. Jackson; Lieut.-Col. Lloyd-Jones; Mr Sells, Consul for Denmark; Mr. Volkart, Consul for Sweden; Sr. Manzato, Ag. Consul for Italy; Mr. Schmidt, Consul for Chili; Mr. Bendien, Consul for Netherlands; Mr. Hummel, Consul for Brazil and Cuba; Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, Consul for Persia; all the Officers of the Austrian Lloyd steamer China, now in harbour and a party of the seamen of the same ship; the Austrian and Hungarian residents headed by Mr. Denso, Agent of the Austrian Lloyd Co., Herr Tessmann, President of the German Club, several German residents and many others.

STATELY AND SOLEMN SERVICE.

The interior of the church was draped with black crape, and in the nave was placed a catafalque, to represent the bier, similarly draped and covered with the Austro-Hungarian colours. Around the catafalque candles were burning, and as the church bell was solemnly tolled, a guard of six sailors from the Austrian Lloyd ship China came in and mounted guard, three on each side. Then came the Priests, attired in their highest ceremonial vestments, with their attendants and immediately afterwards the service began. Father Schroeter, S. J., was the celebrant, with Father Ross as Deacon, and Father Racke as Sub-Deacon.

The Requiem Mass was almost entirely a musical services, and the small choir in the gallery at the rear of the church sang the beautiful music in a reverential and devotional manner. Sitting in the church, listening to the Priest intoning the solemn words of the service or to the choir singing, or watching the performance of the ceremonial rites which the mass enjoins, one could not fail to realise anew the seriousness of the tragedy which has robbed Austria-Hungary of one of her greatest sons, and one's sympathy went out to the aged Emperor whose cup of sorrow has been so often full to overflowing, and whose life seems to have been one long tragedy.

The final rite in the service, performed with the greatest solemnity and ceremony, under the shadow of the Cross held aloft by the Sub-Deacon, was the sprinkling of the catafalque with holy water, and the waving of incense over it; and as this was performed the silent prayers of many in the Church went forth asking Divine support to the Emperor Frances Joseph in his great bereavement.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the Secretary of State has approved of the revised scale of pay for the Loco.-Superintendents of the North-Western Railway and has granted a personal allowance to Mr. Bean, Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway, with effect from 1st January, 1914.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

MACEY
SECTIONAL BOOK CASES
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Price list on application.

W. H. THORNS & Co.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

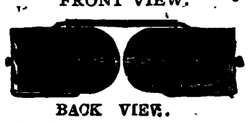
Use "The Amulet"

Glare Protector. (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price with Rs. 6. CASE

FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
" Kryophyll " " " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.

Head Offices:—
67 & 69 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, devoid of energy or ambition lifeless without any reason nary day's work, listless and grow fagged out over the ordi- unable to find the cause. We find ourselves and are so often That's what many of us often we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICA COMPANY, DEPT. B. M., 155, Jumma Musjid Market

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY. 80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON AMENDING BILL.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, was published yesterday:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to whom the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, has been referred, have carefully examined the Bill and have the honour to report as follows:—

While adhering to the main principles of the Bill, we have made several important modifications. They relate principally to the appointment and powers of the Municipal Commissioner. In the Bill as introduced, the Governor in Council was empowered to appoint a Municipal Commissioner for a municipal district which contains a population of 150,000 inhabitants. As this limit would at present include only one city, namely Ahmedabad, it is, in our opinion, too high. In the amended Bill the Governor in Council may, if he thinks it desirable, appoint a Municipal Commissioner—

(a) for a municipal district which contains a population of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, thus including Ahmedabad Karachi, Poona City and Surat; and

(b) for any other municipal district, on the application of a majority of the whole number of the councillors. This provision will enable important municipalities, such as those of Sholapur, Hyderabad and Hubli, to apply, if so disposed, for the services of a Municipal Commissioner.

SAFEGUARDING MUNICIPAL PRIVILEGES.

In order to safeguard the powers of general control and supervision of the municipality we have inserted in the Bill some provisions limiting the powers of the Municipal Commissioner. It has been provided, on the one hand, that the municipal government of a municipal district vests in the municipality, and, on the other hand, that the executive power, subject to various reservations, vests in the Municipal Commissioner. (Clause 9.) In order to avoid the evils of dual control and conflict of authority it was decided after discussion to provide for the transfer of the executive and administrative functions of the President to the Municipal Commissioner. (Clause 10.) Power has been given to the municipality, as in Bombay, to require the Municipal Commissioner to furnish them with returns and reports on any matter appertaining to municipal administration. (New section 186 F.) The most effective control of the municipality over the Municipal Commissioner in the discharge of his executive duties lies in the retention of the financial powers with the municipality. The Municipal Commissioner will have to work within the budget allotments, and will have no power to vary or alter the budget sanctioned by the municipality under section 169 (2).

SALARY OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

It has been made clear that the Governor in Council may appoint a person other than a salaried servant of Government to be a Municipal Commissioner. (New sections 186D and 186E). If three-fourths of the whole number of councillors petition for the removal of the Municipal Commissioner, the Governor in Council will remove him from office. [New section 186B (3).] In the Bill as introduced it was contemplated that a Municipal Commissioner might also hold the appointment of officer incharge of the city survey office or any other appointment of the like character. But we are of opinion that he should hold no appointment other than that of Municipal Commissioner. Before leave of absence can be granted to the Municipal Commissioner the assent of the municipality must be obtained [New section 186D (1).]

POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The powers of the Municipal Commissioner have been set forth in detail with several important safeguards. (New section 186G.) From the list of executive powers we have excluded those which, in our opinion, ought more appropriately to be retained with the municipality, for instance, powers in regard to bathing places under section 133, the consumption of smoke under section 138, the licensing, opening, closing and letting of markets and slaughter-houses under sections 139 and 140, and in regard to overcrowded areas under section 149. The safeguards which we have provided are mainly that certain powers, for instance powers in regard to streets, are not to be exercised by the Municipal Commissioner except subject to the orders or with the approval of the municipality; that he will have no power to make rules and by-laws; and that he must obtain the approval of the municipality before he can direct prosecutions for certain grave offences under the Municipal Act. The powers of the Municipal Commissioner to appoint persons to posts under the municipality have been restricted to posts the monthly salary of which does not exceed rupees one hundred, while his powers of dismissing municipal servants have been still further restricted. (New section 186J.) He is given no power whatever over school masters and teachers working under the municipality (New section 186K.) He cannot enter into any contract affecting immoveable property without the approval of the municipality, while, in regard to other contracts, the pecuniary limits of his powers have been fixed at a lower scale than in the original Bill (New section 186N).

VOTERS AND CANDIDATES.

After discussion we have decided, by a majority of six to three, to retain the residential qualifications of voters and candidates for election (Clause 3). This restriction of municipal franchise is in accordance with sections 9 (c) and 11 (b) of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 50), and section 10A (1) (c) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884. A distinction has been drawn between those who are qualified as voters or candidates by the possession of certain personal qualifications and those who are so qualified by paying taxes. The former are required to the residents of the municipal district, the latter may reside either in the municipal district or within two miles of the limits thereof. We have provided, as in many other municipal enactments, that no one can be a councillor unless he is at the same time enrolled as a voter; and that one representative of a company or other association of individuals so enrolled will be qualified to be elected a councillor (Clause 4).

REPRESENTATION FROM KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

We have carefully considered a representation received from the Karachi Municipality to embody in the Bill a clause on the lines of section 12 (2) (d) of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, exempting from disqualification for a councillorship a person "having a share or interest in any company which contracts with the municipality for lighting or supply with water or insuring against fire any part of the municipal district." We consider, on the one hand, that it would be anomalous to single out these three classes of companies for preferential treatment, and, on the other hand, that to extend such treatment to all registered companies having dealings with the municipality would be too liberal. The present provision is to exempt from disqualification only shareholders in registered companies (*Vide* proviso (ii) to clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 15). We notice that this principle is followed both in the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, section 10A (1) (g), and in the Madras City Municipalities Act, 1904, section 34 (1) (b) (iii). We are not in favour of any change in this matter.

RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLORS.

We have modified the provision in the Bill regarding resignation of his office by a councillor, and have provided that he should be allowed to resign at any time by giving notice in writing (Clause 6.)

We have restricted prosecutions for corrupt practices at elections by providing that such prosecutions cannot be initiated except with the previous sanction or on the complaint of a Judge empowered to try an election petition. Further, such offences are not to be triable by a criminal Court of a lower rank than a Magistrate of the First Class (Clause 8).

PUBLIC STREETS.

It has been made the duty of municipalities to prescribe the regular line of every public street (Clause 23). Unless the line is authoritatively prescribed, the risk of encroachments on public streets will continue unabated and it will be difficult to dispose of applications for building in the vicinity of public streets on uniform or satisfactory principles. Although by section 297 (3) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, a Municipal Commissioner is empowered to permit a person in special circumstances to construct a portion of a building within the regular line of a street, we think it would be better to give no authority even to the municipality to do so in mofussil municipalities, following in this respect section 164 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884. Cases of hardship can be avoided by the power of the municipality to prescribe a fresh line in substitution of a line previously prescribed. If the municipality make default in performing this duty, the necessary action can be taken by Government under section 178 to enforce its performance.

VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS.

Under section 22 (2) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the decision or order of a judge in an inquiry into the validity of an election is conclusive. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that in England appeals lie to the High Court on points of law involved in election petitions. (*Vide* section 93 (7) and (8) of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882). We recommend that section 22 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, be amended so as to admit of appeals on points of law to the High Court from the orders of judges in such inquiries. The period allowed for appeal must be a short one. As the proposal affects the jurisdiction of the High Court we have not dealt with it in the present Bill.

PUNISHMENTS.

We have considered clauses 22 and 23 of the original Bill whereby it was intended to make it clear that a Chief Officer, Health Officer or Enginser appointed in accordance with a requisition from Government was not liable to be in any way punished or dismissed by the municipality under section 182 (2). But we think that it is not necessary to make any distinction in this respect between officers appointed at the requisition of Government and officers appointed by the municipality of their own accord, and that if three-fourths of the whole number of councillors desire to remove any such officer, there cannot be much objection to his removal. Clauses 22 and 23 or the original Bill have, therefore, been omitted.

Indian papers express sympathy with Lala Hansraj, late president and principal of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College on the bereavement of his wife. It may be remembered that the accused Badraj in the Deshi conspiracy case is a son of Lala Hansraj.

The Burma Government have revised the maximum rates at which land revenue shall be assessed on lands cultivated with specified crops in certain districts. The new rates took effect from July 1st, and will be in force for varying periods as follows: In Pyapon district (Thakan and Kalateik tracts), 5 years; Rangoon Town district, 18 years; Pegu, Bassein and Myaungmya districts 20 years.

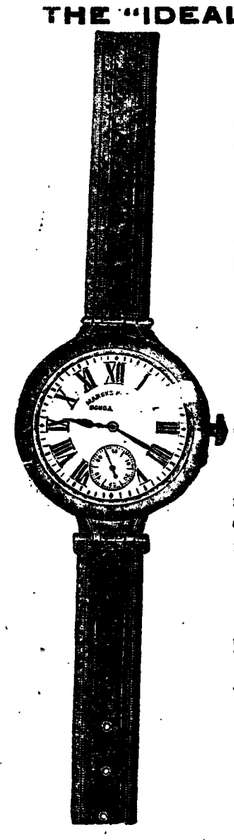
RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we feel you will attach interest in what we have to say on the Durability and Efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation of the advantages of the Two popular Standard Models of Watches which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiments and improvements are now Considered the Best Value in India.

All our Wrist Watches have Lever Movements

And prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.



What may be termed an open watch; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel	Rs. 32-0
Silver	,, 37-8
14 ct. Gold.	,, 130-0
18 ct. ,,	,, 180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With Screw-cut movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

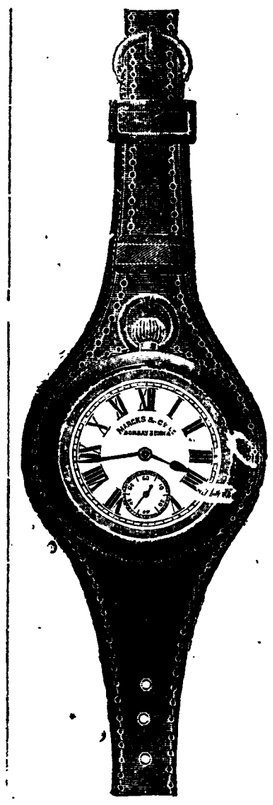
Silver	Rs. 40-0
18 ct. Gold.	,, 125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.

American lever Wrist Watches

Silveroid	Rs. 40-0
Silver	,, 47-8
Rolled Gold	,, 60-0

THE "MILITARY" MODEL.



Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather down in shape. This form of strap prevents direct contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration and which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel	Rs. 32-0
Silver	,, 37-8
14 ct. Gold.	,, 130-0
18 ct. ,,	,, 180-0

If price is a consideration we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the

IDEAL & MILITARY Model forms

Nickel Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

WATCH JEWELLERY AND PLATE REPAIRS

REPLATING: A SPECIALITY.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)

BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS AND RELIABLE PRACTICAL WORK.

Supervised by European Staff.

WE DO GOLD PLATING—Silver plating, nickel plating. Best quality only, guaranteed to wear for years. Prices on application.

WE DO REPAIRS.....—to Watches and Clocks carefully, accurately, reasonably.

WE DO REPAIRS.....—to Jewellery of every description, Diamond setting, Tiger bones, Tiger claws, and Boar tushes, mounted in the most useful and tasteful designs, Gold and Silver Medals and Badges made on the premises. Write for designs and estimates.

WE DO REPAIRS.....—to Silver and Plate, new parts supplied, particular attention given to the repairs of antique Silver and Sheffield Plate. We have a specially trained man for this work.

WE DO REPAIRS.....—to all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Theodolites, Dumpy Levels, Clinometers, Sextants, Prismatic Binoculars and Cameras.

WE DO.....—All kinds of Engraving, our engraving being well and clearly cut.

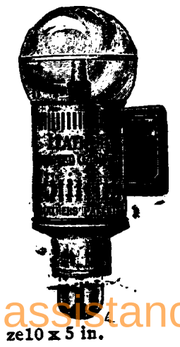
Kindly give us a trial. We guarantee you will not be disappointed. We endeavour to give the utmost satisfaction to our clients.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

OZONATORS.

AUTOMATIC DISINFECTING MACHINES.

CONTINUOUS SANITATION WITHOUT ATTENTION.



One filling of fluid Ozone lasts three months. Hangs on wall. No room, lavatory, cabin or confined space should be without one.

250,000 in use.

Machine and fluid Rs. 8-8.

STOCKISTS: ARMY & NAVY STORES. KEMP & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: BLOMENSTOK & Co., Bombay.

ze10 x 5 in.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headach. That needn't be—Steam's Headache Cure will put you right.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Paper Fingers

That Save time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line ?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

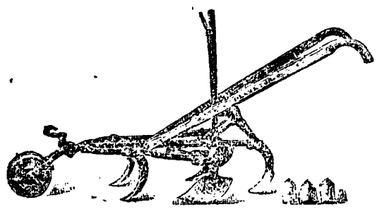
This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10, Forbes St., BOMBAY, P. O. Box No. 125.

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable grdens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four time the acreage that could be don otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest o their kind) complete with plates, showels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugar cane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engine etc .. always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.

(STOVE DEPOT.)

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ICO

When buying **GHEE** or **BUTTER**, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitue for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat). Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEMSAHIBS OF BOMBAY!!!

You naturally want the BEST and, consistant of course with QUALITY, the CHEAPEST; therefore when ordering

GENERAL GROCERIES
FRUITS IN SYRUP
COFFEE ESSENCE
BEEF DRIPPING
GOLDEN SYRUP
SAUSAGES
CORDIALS
BISCUITS
CHEESE
COFFEE
COCOA
HAMS
TEA
ETC.,

GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST OBTAINABLE ON BOMBAY MARKET

You cannot do better than insisting upon having

LIPTON'S.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM OR SEND POSTCARD TO

P. B. 44, BOMBAY.

SALE SALE SALE

We are invariably too busy but having accumulated a vast number of

FROCKS
WRAPS
EVENING GOWNS
MILLINERY

Ready to Wear.

The goods are quite fresh, exquisitely cut in the latest style and well tailored, and even our Blouses are stamped wit that undefinable cut and style which is unobtainable elsewhere.

OUR FIRST SALE FOR TWO YEARS.

Ladies should certainly not miss this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe at an immense saving.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions; BOMBAY

WEST END

"Queen Anne"

15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24

Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8

Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

JINTAN

REFRESHING And AROMATIC

JUST TRY

Made from the Prescription of two Professors of the Japanese Imperial Medical Academy.

Most Refreshing! Exquisitely Aromatic!!
Absolutely Pure! Wonderully Effective!!!

SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN.

As a digestive it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the mostdelicate stomach.

Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.

By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco & Alcoholick Spirits. It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers & those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR

Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion Diarrhœa and Dysenter

PRICES.

30 pills packet.....1 Anna 6 pies. 65 pills packet.....3 Annas.
195 ,, ,, with metal case 8 Annas 455 ,, ,, with fancy metal case 1 Rupee

Sole Agets :—

Jintan Agency, Jooma Musjid, Bombay. PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL.

ENGLISH MADE CABIN TRUNKS

Strong Compressed Fibre, Covered with Stout Green Canvas—Hard Wood Bands with Brass Protectors—

Two Strong Sliding Lever Locks—Inside Tray, Leather Bound, Solid Leather Handles.

—HAND SEWN—

30 in. Rs. 44/- 33 in. Rs. 48/- 36 in. Rs. 54

Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags with Strong Brass Handle and Lock

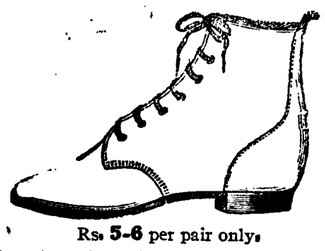
Rs. 8/8.

DUNNETT & Co.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL MONSOON FOOTWEAR.

SOLID BOOT



GUARANTEED WEAR.

Rs. 5-6 per pair only.

These are the special Cheap lines of Boots for Monsoon in Black Leather only. None more genuine in quality and price.

ALSO

Chappals for Gents and Children.

SUTOR & Co.

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

***Agents:*—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.**

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked
a large selection of
Beautiful Presentation Boxes of
CHOCOLATES.

Inspection invited.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.